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The Bombay Chronicle

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The credit for this belongs to our people.

VOL. XIX NO. 42- BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"THE ISSUES ARE STILL HANGING IN THE CLOUDS"

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF GANDHIJI-IRWIN TALKS.

Mahatmaji And Viceroy To Take Instructions From Their Respective H. Q.s.

CONGRESS LEADERS IN DELHI.

BHOPAL AND BIKANER SUMMONED TO DELHI.

(From Our Special Representative.):—

NEW DELHI, February 18.

Journalists this afternoon were worried as to what word to use to describe to-day's development over Gandhi-Irwin talk. The choice lay between breakdown, suspension and temporary break. None took the risk of calling it a breakdown because whatever else might have happened both sides did not say the final word as this would have led as it did on 23rd December 1929 to an official statement.

There is no doubt that both have parted not happy at the agreement but happy that there was no final disagreement. It seems that while yesterday it was all discussion as to which way was the right way to freedom and whether a change of heart had occurred, to-day, they devoted themselves to discussion of the definite issues which had only vaguely been struck yesterday. This discussion led to categorical answers from either side and that is how the conversations to-day terminated earlier than usual. Now both sides take answers and report them to their respective headquarters—Gandhiji to the Congress Executive and the Viceroy to Premier MacDonald. There is no doubt that earlier satisfaction that had been expressed yesterday has not been fully kept up to-day and that when Gandhiji himself has not been fully satisfied there is lesser chance of the Working Committee giving necessary lead on the issue on which the Mahatma has himself not been able to report satisfactorily. There is, however, hope yet as Gandhiji immediately reported his talks to Dr. Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Rajagopolochariar, Dr. Ansari and others present here. He is not likely to take hasty decision and will take full consultation. On the other hand, the Viceroy is reporting the matter to London by "clear-the-line" this evening so that by to-morrow he may have further instructions. He is as anxious as Gandhiji to find a way yet out of the "impasse" but all depends upon the extent to which London feels itself strong to authorise Viceroy to proceed further with these talks.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his colleagues are taking emergency counsel. They had been summoned this morning before the Viceroy met Gandhiji and they are being summoned again They have a hope that the conversations will be resumed soon and will strain every nerve to see that there is no break-down. The suspension of the conversations is not treated here as a closing chapter because I am told that though the hitch occurred over the nature of safeguards there is sufficient scope yet to re-open subject and arrange for further frank talks.

win. A little over 3,000 persons were standing in front of the North and South blocks of the Secretariat waiting for the "darshan" of Gandhiji. The majority of them were Superintendents, assistants and clerks and Chaprasis of the Government of India. They had left their office rooms and were standing from 2 o'clock. A member of the Assembly, who was driving to one of the departments found it difficult to proceed as the road leading to the Viceroy's House was crowded and the passage was not easy. He remarked to me, "Don't you think there is more crowd to-day than there was at the "Dominion Columns" unveiling day?" Every passing car was peeped into but Gandhiji did not drive till one minute to 2-30.

A SIGHT FOR BOMBAY GOVERNOR.

Meanwhile Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay was a witness to this spectable as he emerged at 2-25 p.m. from the Viceroy's House and was proceeding towards the War Memorial on the Kingsway.

GANDHIJI'S EYES FIXED ON VICEROY'S HOUSE.

After several minutes waiting there was excitement among the crowd of the Government servants when a green car containing the solitary figure of Gandhiji besides the driver was noticed coming up. The car was surrounded at several stages by those gathered there for "dharshan" and although there were no cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai" the folded hands with which every one greeted the Mahatmaji showed the genuineness with which also Lord Irwin's Government wished him success in his interview with the Viceroy. And Gandhiji, for his part, who had his eyes fixed on the Viceroy's House as it was getting late for him acknowledged greetings in his accustomed manner. Lord Irwin speaking at the Aero Club lunch on Friday last hinted was it not rather remarkable that nowadays when the aeroplanes are whirling above New Delhi no official of the Government of India chose to lift his head from even the most monotonous file. But to-day it was different and more remarkable phenomenon when Gandhiji passed through the Kingsway up to the Viceroy's House. Many European and Indian officers were watching the scenes on the road through the widows of the office rooms on both sides of the Secretariat Buildings. A high-placed European official friend of mine who happened to be driving in a car just behinn Gannhiji took the whole scene good humouredly and when accosted by me remarked, "Don't you see how many people come to see me?"

As soon as the green car entered the Viceroy's House the crowd on the road melted away back into the Secretariat. Two hours after Gandhiji emerged from the Viceroy's House.

CONGRESS LEADERS ARRIVE.

Pandit Malaviya, Seth Jamnalal Baiaj, Pundit Jawaharlal and Vallabhbhai Patel have arrived here. When I interviewed Gandhiji at the exit of the Vicerov's House he remarked "the issues are hanging in the clouds". He will now hold discussions with the Congress Leaders who have arrived to-day before resuming negotia-

(Continued on page 7.)

DOOR NOT YET FINALLY BANGED.

—:o:—

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

A striking phenomenon occurred this afternoon opposite the Imperial Secretariat when Mahatmaji drove to the Viceroy's House for the second interview with Lord Ir-

R. T. C. Knights In Trouble.

SUMMON BHOPAL AND BIKANER TO DELHI.

(From Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Sastri and Mr. M. R. Jayakar took counsel among themselves after Gandhiji had explained what transpired this afternoon at the Viceroy's house and immediately sent messages to the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Bikanir requesting them to come up to Delhi by the next available trains.

CONGRESS CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATION.

Political circles discussed the reasons behind this move of the Liberal leaders who figured so much in the Round Table Conference. It was gathered late in the night that the conditions on which the Congress would agree to participate in the Round Table Conference in India is explained by Gandhiji were such that the Congress wished to reopen the whole basis of the Conference plans, particularly in respect of safeguards like Defence, Foreign Relations and Finance. It appears that the Liberal leaders pointed out that the reopening of all these safeguards in entirety was unwise but that some modifications were possible. The question of federation on the provinces with the Princes and not with the States is also one of points on which the Congressmen feel keen and they assert that so long as the subjects in the Indian States are not brought into picture the idea of federation would be a danger. It was to sound views of the order of the Princes that the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Bikaner hape been requested to come to Delhi at once. When they come probably combined efforts would be made by them and the Liberal leaders to explain to the Congressmen the commitments at London Conference and the full implications of the decision. From the Liberal leaders' point of view the situation to-day is not without pessimism.

Lord Irwin for his part has asked for time to consult the Secretary of State on the issues raised by Gandhiji. So that the next move is to come from the Viceroy's House before it could be said as to when exactly the negotiations would be resumed. For the present it is believed that the Viceroy may send for him on Saturday. Lord Irwin for his part is expected to hold a meeting of Executive Council besides consulting with Madras and Bombay Governors who are here and consulting also the Secretary of State before sending for Gandhiji.

THE NEXT MEETING.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The next meeting of Mahatma Gandhi with Lord Irwin is expected to take place on Friday or Saturday.—A. P.

BIKANER & BHOPAL WIRED TO RUN TO DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Further enquiries in well-informed circles show that Mahatma Gandhi put his case completely before the Viceroy including conditions on which truce could be called and asked for unfettered scope for the Round Table Conference on which conditions the Congress could take an effective part. The Viceroy, it is said, expressed his personal views during the talk but would give an authoritative answer later.

BHOPAL AND BIKANER WIRED.

The Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Bikaner have both been specially informed of the developments here and have been asked to come to Delhi immediately to join the other Round Table Conference delegates to pull their whole weight for peace. Negotiations have reached a delicate stage, but nothing will be known till their resumption when the matter will be decided finally.

The Congress circles say that Mahatma Gandhi having stated frankly and fully their point of view, the next move will come from the Viceroy. Thus there is considerable hope yet that talks, when resumed, may take a good turn and that efforts for settlement may bear fruit. There has been no breakdown and temporary stoppage of talks is stated to be according to th eplan settled beforehand, but that the issue hangs in the balance and that Mahatma Gandhi's description that "It is hanging in the clouds" sums up the position accurately for the present.—A. P.

1,000 VOLUNTEERS FOR KARACHI CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Sardar Mangal Singh's Offer To Provincial Committee.

BRISK PREPARATIONS

Daily Toll Of Arrests Continues

KARACHI, Feb. 18.

The President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee has received an offer of 1,000 volunteers for duty at the session of the Congress, from Sardar Mangal Singh provided uniforms are supplied and travelling expenses from the Punjab to Karachi are paid.

There has been a revival of contrabrand salt selling here during the last few days. Several arrests are taking place daily.

The members of the local Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee resigned in a body last night.—A. P.

R. T. C. PROPOSALS IN LORDS.

Marlborough's Motion To Come On 25th Instant

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Duke of Marlborough will submit a motion in the House of Lords on 25th February, drawing attention to the increasing gravity of the situation in India and adverse effect produced by the proceedings of the Round Table Conference and invite categorical statement upon the safeguards Imperial Government consider indispensable and ask for an opportunity to discuss the Statutory Commission's report.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL AZNAR TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, Feb. 17

Madrid—Admiral Aznar, Captain-General of Navy, has received a mandate to form the Cabinet. This is sequel to a long secret meeting of the Monarchist politicians of different parties at the War Ministry where General Berenguer is lying ill. The meeting broke up early in the morning and subsequently it was announced that those present had decided to offer their services to the King. The envoy immediately left for the Palace to report to the King who was awaiting the result of the deliberations.

It is recognised that King Alfonso with 45 parties eager to govern, has skilfully handled situation from his own standpoint and failure of the aged Guerra to form revolutionary government has strengthened his hand.—Reuter.

SPAIN'S NEW CABINET.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Madrid—A new Cabinet has been formed. Admiral Aznar is the Premier and Count Romanones gets the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, General Berenguer of Army, Admiral Rivera of Navy and Duke of Maura of Labour.—Reuter.

Bombay Faces Deficit Budget.

FINANCE MEMBER'S "TALE OF WOE"

Nation-Building Departments Starved

TINKERING WITH RETRENCHMENT

Mr. G. B. Pradhan's Apologia For New Taxation

76 LAKHS FALL IN EXCISE REVENUE

Introducing the Budget estimates for 1931-32 in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan said that "a review of the figures for the current year and ensuing year is a tale of woe". According to the statement submitted by the Financial Secretary, during 1930-31, there has been a fall in revenue to the extent of 105 lakhs and an increase in expenditure to the tune of 15 lakhs. So, the surplus of 1 lakh anticipated at the beginning of the year has been converted into a deficit of 119 lakhs.

STARVATION OF NATION-BUILDING DEPARTMENTS.

Deficit for the current year has been met mostly by the balance and partly by retrenchment. As a rule, the axe has fallen heavily on the nation-building departments. There is a cut of 5 per cent in the grant to primary education. Added to it, is the proposal to increase fees in secondary schools and colleges. The other noticeable item in reduction of expenditure is a cut in the medical budget in the grants for diet and medicine. The sum total of these cuts is starvation of nation-building activities.

TINKERING WITH RETRENCHMENT.

A glaring instance of tinkering with retrenchment policy is furnished in the matter of salaries of official establishment. A reduction in travelling and other allowances is made and the Finance Member is emphatic that the limit of retrenchment has been reached. The salaries of the "steel-frame" cannot be touched. Regarding Provincial services, legal opinion differs regarding Government's power to reduce existing salaries. In the matter of Ministerial services, it is unwise to reduce especially at a time "when the energies of Government servants are tried to the utmost" in the face of the civil disobedience movement. A sop is offered in the shape of reduced scales for future entrants which means nothing as there will be no need to entertain new staff in the near future.

TAPPING NEW SOURCES.

The proposals to tap new sources of taxation include, introduction of "charas" in Bombay and Ahmedabad, increase in the scale of fees for vending beer, and bills to amend (1) the Court Fees Act, (2) the Stamp Duty, (3) the Transfer of Property Act, and (4) the Succession Duty Bill.

DEFICIT AGAIN.

The total estimate of revenue for 1931-32 is 1,524 lakhs, and the expenditure for the corresponding period 1,598 lakhs, the deficit being 65 lakhs. The estimate of revenue includes stamp duties and Court fees, whose amending bills will be placed before the Council. The figure also includes 16 lakhs, which is the estimated allotment to this Province from the Petrol Fund. In case any of these proposals are turned down, the deficit will automatically increase.

TELL-TALE FIGURES.

A close comparison of the Budget figures from 1921-1932 as revealed in Financial Secretary's statement is interesting especially at a time when India is passing from Mountford stage to a new era. In 11 budgets after the introduction of the Indian Reforms, 7 are deficit budgets to the tune of 5,39 lakhs and 4 are prosperity budgets to the extent of 212 lakhs. The net deficit at the close of a decade is 327 lakhs. These are tell-tale figures which framers of the new Constitution must note.

Budget At A Glance

—:o:—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	1929-30 (Actuals)	1930-31 (Revised)	1931-32 (Budget)
Revenue (including Extraordinary Receipts)	14,63	13,43	14,00
Expenditure	14,52	14,62	14,65
Actual Surplus or deficit	pl.11	—1,19	—65

Introducing the budget estimates for 1931-32 in the Bombay Legislative Cuncil, on Wednesday, the Hon. M. G. B. Pradhan said:

The House is aware that the whole world is passing through a great wave of trade depression. I shall not try to analyse here the causes which have brought forth this wave. I shall leave it to those who are in a better position to do that. Many eminent economists are putting their heads together to find to what this depression is due. Several causes have been put forward in the press and it is unnecessary for me to enter into those details. Suffice it to say that along with other countries India is having its full share of the depression, which I regret to say, has been considerably aggravated by the turmoil in the political atmosphere and the Civil Disobedience Movement. It has had its repercussions upon the whole trade and finances of the country in general, and of this Presidency in particular.

A review of the figures of the current year and of the ensuing year is a tale of woe. But we have to face it and to try to find out ways and means to remedy the evil as far it lies in our power.

Honourable members will remember that when I presented the current year's budget last February I expected to close the year with a small surplus of about a lakh but there has been such a change that instead of having a surplus we are faced with an unprecedented fall in revenue under several heads coupled with increased expenditure under other heads, which could have been avoided under ordinary circumstances, with the result that our balance in hand at the beginning of the year has been exhausted.

The year 1928-29 closed with a balance of Rs. 272 lakhs of which 171 lakhs were in Famine Fund and 101 under ordinary balance. The completed accounts of 1929-30 show that our anticipated closing balance of 224 lakhs went up to 245 lakhs.

HUGE DROP IN LIQUOR REVENUE

From the introductory note in the Blue Book honourable members will find that the revised figures for the current year show a very large deficit which is accounted for as follows:

There is a decrease in revenue of 105 lakhs and an increase in expenditure chargeable to revenue of 15 lakhs. The estimated surplus of 1 lakh indicated in my last year's speech has thus become an estimated deficit of 119 lakhs. It will be seen that the fall in revenue under the head Excise alone is 76 lakhs. This may be partly due to a genuine improvement in the drink and drug habit and to the fact that there is less money to spend, but it is mainly due to the severe picketing which has been in force for the past seven or eight months. The Excise revenue is steadily falling. It reached its peak in 1924-25 when we had a revenue of 443 lakhs, and since then it has been steadily going down. We had budgeted for a revenue in the current year of 389 lakhs but the revised estimates show that our receipts will be only 313 lakhs—a very great drop.

There is a decrease of 19 lakhs under Forests which is partly due to the depression in trade and the consequent fall in prices and partly also to the vigorous campaign against payment of forest dues which has been carried on.

The decrease of 17 lakhs under Stamps is mainly due to depression in trade.

The same is the case with the fall under Registration, Betting and Entertainment taxes and other heads. Owing to the no-tax campaign recoveries under Land Revenue have also suffered to some extent.

We have not been able to make recoveries of the large amounts that we have advanced during the years 1927-28 and 1929-30 to Gujarat and Sind cultivators on account of the floods. Unfortunately last year Sind was again visited with severe floods.

We anticipated that the land sales in the Barrage area would bring in 10 lakhs during the current year, but in the prevailing conditions it has been deemed inadvisable to push the sales this year and the revised figures show that our realizations would only be 3 lakhs. The world-wide depression and the resultant fall in prices may affect the future land sales in the Barrage area to a considerable extent, but our officers there are fully alive to that difficult problem.

The work of the Barrage itself, I am glad to say, is going on according to the time-table and it is expected that water will be available from 1932.

In the budget of the next year a sum of 10 lakhs has been shown under land sales. Part of this will

(Continued on page 8.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—AN EXPERT in Cigar, Tobacco, and Soap making. Apply to Box No. 688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 4384

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK LTD., 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal.)
A R 4386

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the shares of THE PURE CENTRAL COLLIERIES LTD. 10 per cent Dividend declared for 1930. Apply at 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca. (Bengal).
A R 4387

WANTED—A MANAGER able to run a Cigarette Factory and also expert in this line. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4383

WANTED—Efficient DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout India, to deal in shares of high dividend paying and new concerns. Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4301

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay.
A R4168

SPECIAL CONCESSION

25 per cent. discount will be granted in these columns to the manufacturers and dealers of bonafide Swadeshi goods.

Profession.

IF YOU WANT to earn Rs. 750 monthly, consult Prof. SHROFF, New York Cotton Specialist. One sure Closing Figure given daily. Opposite "Pigeon Stand," 5, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, near G.P.O.
P R4563.

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED—A GODOWN (subject to Petroleum acts) in Bombay, Suburbs, for storing 25,000 tins of Kerosine, packed in cases. Vicinity to Railway Lines or in Sewry will get preference. Apply Box No. 631, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4564

Machinery, Tools, Etc

"WHITMEE" Coffee Mills ex-stock, more than dozen working in Bombay only. DINSHAW CO., 47, Apollo Street.
N R 4335

Lost & Found.

A DOG with long white hair, with black spots, answers to the name Hari, lost on Saturday morning between 6 and 7 a. m. Finder will please return it to Dr. R. N. BHAINDERKER, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.
P B R 4382

Trade Announcement.

LUCKY SUNKH RIGHT SIDE Bible stamps size, soap removing hairs, Blessings on rice, PONCHAJI, WIMBRIDGE, Grant Road.
T R 4331

QUOTATIONS with SAMPLES are invited for the regular monthly supply of best qualities of Sago flour, Maize starch, (Pearl & Powder) Farina, Hessain cloth, Castor oil & Cocoanut oil. Please write to the MANAGER, Calico Mills, before the 28th February 1931.
T 2553

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WANTED URGENTLY, a really capable, qualified experienced SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS to look after Government and Palaces, and other State and Public Gardens both in the Capital and Districts and also outside the State.

Must have practical experience, be well up in colour scheme for flower beds and borders, and be able to design and lay out small new, or additions to, Gardens, and train Inspectors and gardeners, control office routine, seed sowing, and Nurseries, transplantation, etc.

Pay according to qualifications with good prospects.

A house will be supplied on usual rent according to State Rules. Simple Furniture can also be had on rent.

T. A., leave, pension and gratuity according to State Rules.

If a Motor car or Motor Cycle is kept, allowance is given according to State Rules.

Apply enclosing copies of testimonials, giving full particulars as to qualifications and previous experience and stating lowest terms and minimum salary all inclusive acceptable, to

THE MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD,
The Palace,
BIKANER,
(Rajputana).
2550

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS PRODUCED BY THE SURESH FILM CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation).

PURSUANT to the Court's Order, dated 3rd February, 1931, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company will put up for sale by Auction the following Cinematograph Films, etc., free from incumbrances in two lots on THURSDAY, the 19th day of February, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. at his office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOT NO. I.

(1) "The Wages of Virtue" (Satano-Mad).
(2) "Kindred of the Dust" (Soneri-Khanjar).
(3) "The Laughing Cavalier" (Daku-ke-Dilber.)
(4) "The Rose of Komelner" (Komelner-ni-Kusum).

LOT NO. II.

(1) "The Ace of Swords" (Talvarka-Pani).

(2) "The Princess" (Rajkumari) together with the original negatives and various positive copies and the copy right and performing rights therein and thereof and posters, booklets and other advertisement materials thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1931.

H. H. WADIA.
2434 Official Liquidator.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 19th February, 1931, at 3-30 p. m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1930.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th February to 26th February 1931 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 29th January, 1931.

N. B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday the 26th February 1931 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th February 1931 between 11 a. m. and 2-30 p. m. and on Saturdays from 11 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. (S. T.)
2497

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 19th February, 1931 at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1930.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

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2496

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of the BOMBAY MATCH WORKS, carried on by and between Gulamhusein Ebrahim, Tyebally Ebrahim, Salebhai Ebrahim, Gulamaly Sher Mahomed and Lalubhai Chunilal, carrying on business under the name of Messrs. Abdulali Ebrahim on the one hand and Gulamaly Sher Mahomed on the other hand, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent of the Partners as from the 17th day of February, 1931, and the said Gulamaly Sher Mahomed has retired from the said firm, as from the same date. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm of The Bombay Match Works will be received and paid respectively by the said Gulamhusein Ebrahim, Tyebally Ebrahim, Salebhai Ebrahim and Lalubhai Chunilal, who will continue to carry on the said business under the same name.

Dated this 17th day of February 1931.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys-at-Law.
2540

Public Notices.

THE EASTERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Voluntary Liquidator of the Company at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 4th April 1931, at 3 p. m. to consider the following matters:—

(1) The Final Account of the winding up of the Company.

H. M. MEHTA.
Voluntary Liquidator.
2555

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EGNESHIA DE MONTE has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground with trees and shrubs situate, lying and being at Kintalwadi, Bandra, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Tukdi or Zilla Bombay Suburban, Taluka South Salsette, bearing Old Survey No. 240 and New Survey No. 243, Pot No. 1, admeasuring 1,700 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Chawl belonging to Agiarsaheb, on or towards the West by Princess Avenue Road, on or towards the South by the property of Esmail Kassam and on or towards the North by the Bhoiwada Road.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1931.

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2554

Amusements

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DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
Reduced Price Matinee on Idd Day at 4 P.M.
Frederick Lonsdale's Great Stage Success

An All-Talking M.-G.-M. Picture
Also the Special Topical of
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Tickets of Rs. 5/10, 4/8, 3/6 2/4 1/2 and Ans. 9/-.
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Amusements

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TO-DAY, at 4, 6-30 and 10
COLLEEN MOORE in SYNTHETIC SIN
A First National Picture

Colleen's a Good Girl—But—Well Come and See Synthetic Sin
With MICKEY MOUSE
IN
BARNYARD CONCERT
And PATHE SOUND GAZETTE

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TO-DAY at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
The Wonder Picture of the Age.
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Featuring: BEBE DANIELS, JOHN BOLES.
And 1,000 Others.
Also Showing
MADAN THEATRES'
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MOONIBAI
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The Famous Stage Star
MATHESON LANG
In His First Talking Picture
THE
CHINESE BUNGALOW
A Superb All-Talking Dramatic Thriller.

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16 BRILLIANT CONTINENTAL ARTISTS in a Gorgeous and Spectacular Entertainment.
PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8 plus TAX.

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Last two days positively
To-day and To-morrow
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"KRISHNATONE"
INDIAN TALKIES
A Variety Programme of Talking-Singing Pictures.
including
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William HAINES
driving his new laugh special—
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GREAT HOLIDAY
Comedy Programme
Harold Lloyd
AND
MICKEY MOUSE.
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LOVES CONQUEST
WITH
ROBERT ARMSTRONG
AND
CAROL LOMBARD
100 % TALKING.
PATHE CINEMA

BOMBAY COTTON

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 219-8 for Broach A-M delivery and declined to Rs. 217-8 on profit taking. At this level there was renewed buying and prices were pushed to Rs. 220 a new high level. The market ruled quiet but steady and fluctuated within a narrow range. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 1 point.

Later cables from Liverpool showed a decline of 3 points. There was nothing doing towards the close and prices closed at the highest level of the day as under:—

Broach A-M 220/4.
Broach J-A 227/4.
Oomra March 183/12.
Oomra May 185/12.
Bengal March 165.
Bengal May 167.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 18.

Feb.	139.10+1.90
May	132.60+1.80
Aug.	131.30+0.70

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Feb. 18.

509 Bussan & Co. Shegaon 185-1/2
100 Bussan & Co. Amraoti 183
77 Chacheti T & Co. Mandusar 192
92 Bussan & Co. Banusa 184
84 Bussan & Co. Dharwa 184
52 Bussan & Co. Banusa 184
300 Bussan & Co. Dharwa 186
135 Bussan & Co. Karanja 184
100 Patel & Co. Jalna 176
100 P. R. Vakharia Narwana 167-1/2
100 Gell & Co. Chopda 190
56 Arjan Khimji Ranula 183

READY COTTON QUOTATION.
Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Fine	Average.
Bengal Superfine	175	165
Bengal Fine	170	160
Bengal F.G.	165	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	170	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	165	155
Wardha-Hingt Fine	190	185
Nagpur Savner Fine	195	185
Yeotmal Fine	185	180
Arvi Fine	185	180
Amraoti Fine	180	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	180	175
Kulkapur Fine	175	170
Mulkapur Fine	175	170
Muthia Fine	170	165
Burwah Sanavad Fine	190	180

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 18.
In full-pressed Bales—
Since 1st September.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	3,178	259,272
Central India	797	237,635
Barsi & Nagar	1,739	132,034
Hyderabad-Gaorani	903	59,490
Berar	5,031	406,757
Central Provinces	2,613	227,760
Total Oomras	14,266	1,322,648
Dholera	451	79,121
N.-W. Provinces	...	84,016
Rajputana	...	23,639
Sind-Punjab	201	85,036
Broach	1,813	24,552
Coompta & Dharwar	...	16,838
Westerns-Northerns	...	8,434
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	13,704
Persian		115
American	193	49,342
Egyptian & African	4,991	109,175
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	124
Total	21,915	1,817,060

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 18.
In full-pressed Bales—
1st Sept. to 12th Feb.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	6,931	278,120
Japan & China	5,900	846,483
Coast Ports	...	7,782
Up-country by Rail	...	64,533
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	58,049
Total	12,831	1,255,022

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Bales
Khandesh	3,178
Central India	797
Barsi-Nugger	1,739
Hyderabad-Gaorani	903
Berar	5,031
Central Provinces	2,613
Dhalera	451
Sind-Punjab	201
Broach	1,813
American	193
Egyptians	4,991
Cotton	21,915
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,208
Linseed	1,783
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,214
Gingellyseeds	795
Groundnuts	16,849
Castorseeds	601
Rice	70,783
Myrabollams	2,238
Cottonseeds	23,549
Mowraseeds	24
Gram	600
Joowar	101
Maize	3
Barley	222
Bajree	222
	Tons.
Coal	236

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Feb. 18.

F. P. Bales:—	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 17-2-31	7672000	7563000
Receipts Yesterday 17-2-31	33000	16000
Exports to date 17-2-31	4805000	5279000
Stock at Ports 13-2-31	4030000	2272000
Stock Interior Towns 13-2-31	1589000	1326000
Stock Liverpool 13-2-31	1110000	1012000
Visible Supply 13-2-31	7856000	5395000
Quantity in Sight 13-2-31	11291000	12136000
Quantity out of Sight 13-2-31	6524000	8310000

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Feb. 18.

Bar Gold Spot	21	6	0
Fagan	21	6	0
Chaitra	21	8	0
Sovereigns	13	8	3
Bar Silver Spot	41	4	0
Fagan	36	12	0
Chaitra	37	0	0
Teji mandi Fagan	1	12	0

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Use it daily, Morning and Night.

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"ACID TEST OF THE LEAGUE"

—:o:—

General Smuts On Disarmament

Disarmament is the real issue for the League of Nations. Today a peace atmosphere pervades the world in a way such as would not have been dreamed of generations ago, says General Smuts in a "Daily Herald" interview.

From almost all points of view the League has achieved great success,

but there are still some nations determined not to disarm in spite of their undertaking to the League to do so.

The seven great Powers spend £580,000,000 a year on their war budgets. Great Britain and France spend 70 per cent. of their budgets on the results of wars and in preparation for future wars.

ARE WE SERIOUS?

Russia has a military budget of £100,000,000 a year. The nations of the world, both inside and outside the League, are spending 25 per cent. more on their war budgets than they did in 1913.

People say: Are we serious in our desire for peace? These figures are so terrible in their impact on the mind that they raise the question, "Is the League all eyewash?"

Although we have made wonderful progress with the League, we are up against the fact that disarmament, which is so vitally connected with the peace movement, has made little or no progress.

We have in the Peace Treaty an article that makes disarmament compulsory.

It is one of its sacred provisions. Yet nothing worth speaking of has been done.

The disarmament question is the acid test of the League, the severest test possible.

HIGH SEAS PROGRESS.

From year to year there has been discussion on disarmament. But the only real progress has been made on the high seas. The Washington Conference limited battleships, and the London Conference limited the number of cruisers the great Powers might build.

The London Naval Conference was confined to only three Powers, the U.S.A. Great Britain and Japan. Italy and France refused to join it.

We must remember, however, that an agreement between the U.S.A., Great Britain and Japan means a great deal because the future of naval warfare is largely in their hands.

OMINOUS SIGNS.

If these powers keep together, as hitherto, I do not see that there is much chance of naval warfare in the future.

But the ominous thing is that their example is not followed by France and Italy.

The position has been made worse recently by the bad atmosphere growing up in Europe. The partial failure of the London Conference has been disheartening, and the recent elections in Germany showing the rise of Fascism there have had serious repercussions.

In France there is growing a national spirit that bodes ill for the cause of disarmament.

Therefore, I fear prospects of disarmament are indeed gloomy. On this problem, in the next few years, the whole system of the League is going to be tested severely.

It will be a battle, but we must not despair.

NEVER AGAIN.

It is possible that settlement will come only after a much longer time than we expect. Perhaps we are inclined to be impatient. We shall not have another war on a large scale in our lifetime.

The last League Assembly decided that disarmament should be dealt with by the Preparatory Commission and that the Commission should present its report at the next Assembly of the League. It is possible then that extremely strong language will be used.

Certain European Powers may say that they are not going to submit to disarm while other Powers, also pledged to disarm, refuse to carry out the Peace Treaty.

VISION COUNTS

A great deal of her[illegible] may develop, and the next Assembly may be critical.

Disarmament is so bound up with distrust and idle fears that we ought to be patient. We should remember that there are millions of people who have vivid memories of the deepest suffering during the war.

I counsel patience. Long-range vision counts in history. The League is moving forward like the incoming tide.

SOLVING DISARMAMENT "DIFFICULTIES"

—:o:—

League Council At Work

LIBERIA AND THE NEW IMPERIALISM

The struggle over the preparations for the Disarmament Conference has begun, wrote the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" in mail week.

For over two hours on Thursday the League of Nations Council sat in secret trying to reach agreement on three points: the name of the chairman of the Conference, its date, and the place where it shall be held.

At the end of two hours it adjourned without having reached a decision on any of the points.

WANTED: CHAIRMAN.

Many candidates have been proposed for the chairmanship.

Dr. Benes, of Czechoslovakia, is a favourite; but the Germans, and, even more vigorously, the Italians, object to him.

The Italians wish to suggest M. Politis, of Greece; but nearly everyone else objects.

Others have urged an American; but the United States Government has let it be known that it would not approve of an American citizen accepting the post.

At to-night's sitting, however, they did not even get down to the names of the candidates.

There was a long discussion on the question of principle: whether the nomination should be made by the Council, or should be left to the Conference itself. Even on this no decision was taken.

As regards the date, it seems fairly certain that January or February, 1932, will be chosen; but the place is still completely vague.

The claims of Geneva are obvious; but the authorities of Barcelona, Biarritz, and Vienna have also invited the Conference to meet in their city.

To-day's public sitting was given up largely to a discussion on slavery in Liberia.

FUTURE OF LIBERIA.

The representative of Liberia made a vigorous defence of his Government, which had itself invited investigation, and hinted that other Powers who were not above reproach in the matter of forced labour in their Colonies might copy Liberia, instead of denouncing it as a barbarian country.

He declared that his Government was ready to carry out the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry so long as Liberia's sovereignty was not infringed.

Only, he added, it would be hard for Liberia to carry out reforms without the aid of a loan. The League would be giving practical aid if it could help financially.

Again, there has been no decision; but the future of Liberia begins to be guessable.

An American loan; American administrative advisers, both in Monrovia and in the Provinces; American economic exploitation; an American colony or mandated area in all but name—the Monroe Doctrine would forbid the name, but the Monrovian practice would create the facts.

"HINDU OR ARYA?"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Thursday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" one who calls himself "Papanga" raises the question whether those who are commonly known as Hindus are really Hindus or Aryas, and comes to the amusing conclusion that the name Hindu "was contemptuously applied to the Aryas by the Mahomedan conquerors about the year 712 A.D. only." This view is held by good many Hindus of the present day and they are anxious to drop the name which they believe to be contemptuous. Their view is that based on facts and is merely the result of an attitude of mind which is to say the least very narrow. In the first place there were no Mahomedan conquerors of India before the eleventh century. The name Hindu was given by the Aryans themselves, especially the Iranian Aryans who settled in India. It is so mentioned in the Vendidad, which is considered to be the most ancient Aryan document gibing the true picture of the Aryans, and according to that very erudite scholar the late Mr. B. G. Tilak giving more accurate account than any other Aryan document. In it is stated that the Aryans—if you like call them the Iranian Aryans, the remote ancestors of the present day Parsis colonised India, which they called Hapta Hindu (Hindu-consisting of seven Kingdoms), from the East of Hindu to the West of Hindu. The Iranian Aryan Kings ruled over the country and their rule was so beneficent that their names are sanctified in the scriptures of the other Aryans whose present day decendents are commonly called Hindus. In their scriptures those Kings are given the epithet of Gods. Until the advent of the holy prophet Zarathushtra (Zoroaster) the Iranian Aryans remained as the only ruling race in India. The schism then began, and in the name of religion the other branch of the Aryans revolted and there were constant and deadly wars between them. The great wars between them are known as the wars between the Pandus and Kauras (that is belonging to the race of the Kyanian King Kuru Kai Khosru), the version of which naturally is different in the history of both sides. It is a significant fact that the Pandus tried in vain to change the name of the country from Hindu to Bharatvarsh or Aryanrat, and to this day the name given to it by the Iranian-Aryans remains. The Hindu scriptures if analysed will show that as the late Dr. Spooner discovered from the ruins of Patlipura (ancient Patna) long after those great wars the Iranians were in possession of the greater and more influential parts of India, and most of the present day Parsis are their decendants, and not the fugitives from Persia, as often alleged. The present day India is indebted to the Parsis in various ways a the Ancient India is similary indebted to their ancestors of yore for giving it the best of their culture in all its branches as well as giving it its name which in spite of very strenuous attempts at changing it remains intact upto this day, and one can say safely that it will never change. Truly speaking the Indian Parsis were the first Hindus, they are so named in the Vohaman Yasht, one of their ancient scriptures, and accordingly they have the first claim in India, and they must have the privileged position in the new constitution for India. Remember the past history of the Parsis in India and none will repent if they are accorded their rightful position in the constitution. Wherever they have been in position they have always discharged their duties very ably and conscientiously is admitted on all sides. Unfortunately the present day non-Parsi Aryans seem to have no conception of the situation and they want to ignore the just claims of the Parsis (the late Pandit Nehru described them as those who do not count) and all their attempts are towards disenfranchising them if they can. This is what they call freedom and gratitude! Such are the times, and I predict that unless they recognise individual freedom and rights and their indebtedness to the great community, they will never secure true Swaraj, or as they love to call it Purna Swaraj. That is a far far distant cry and unless they give the Parsis the prominent position which is their due they will undoubtedly fail.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

Feb. 12.

Pir Pagaro's Health

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

Great anxiety is felt by disciples and well-wishers of Pir Pagaro about his health as he is reported to have been reduced in weight. He observed fasts on alternate days in the month of Rajab while in the month of Ghaban i.e. last month he continued fasting throughout and he is observing fast now in this month of Ramzan. He takes very little food at the time of breaking the fast.

It is hoped that M. L. C.'s of Bombay Presidency, specially the Sind M. L. C.'s will surely take up this matter and do needful in this direction.

SHIVAJI MEMORIAL AT POONA

—:o:—

Why Not A Military College?

(From a Correspondent).

In the new era, the defence of India is to be, to an increasing extent, the concern of the Indian people and not of the British Government alone. It has been decided that Indianisation of the Army is to be expedited and that to this end an Indian Sandhurst is to be made a reality at the earliest possible moment so that Indian candidates may be trained for being taken in all arms of the Indian Defence Force, without prejudice to their eligibility for admission at Sandhurst, Woolwich and Cranwell. The question of the reduction of British troops in India is also to form the subject of early extent investigation.

Such are in brief the decisions taken by the Round Table Conference the adoption of these important decisions marks the era of the reposing of complete trust in Indians on the part of the British. The policy behind the arms act, which according to such sober publicists as the late Mr. Gokhale led to the emasculation of the people is at an end and the Government now will set themselves about the task of training the Indian people in the military science. Naturally, therefore, it will be impossible to resist any private attempts at anticipating or supplementing Government's work.

Dr. Moonje felt so confident of this that he declared on the eve of his departure from London to the Continent that in future he would devote all his time and energy, to military matters on his return to India, although it is not quite understandable why he has preferred the Hindus Sabha auspices for this laudable objective. He was the chief promoter of the Rifle Club at Nagpur under the patronage of the Governor of his province and may be relied upon to develop it into a military educational institution.

There is indeed fine scope for such institutions to spring up in such centres as Nagpur, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, Poona, Kolhapur and Hyderabad. There may or may not be a substratum of truth in the theory that only certain parts of India could produce soldiers or that military ability was confined to only certain races and tracts of the country, though it may be remembered that Sir Pheroze Sethna, a member of the Skeen Committee and the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference denied that there was any truth in this dictum. But even supposing centres noted above are such as will easily attract sufficient young men from that admittedly fighting races—the Maharattas.

The development of so many centres may be a matter of time, but Poona can at once busy itself with the work of starting a military school. There is being erected a grand memorial to Shivaji the Great and the memorial committee having the Maharajas of Kolhapur, Gwalior and men like Messrs. Jadhav and Jayakar as members may find it suitable may give some thought to this. If the writer remembers aright, they had some such plan in contemplation but they also knew that there were difficulties in the way of its materialisation. There need be no difficulties in the new era of Indo-British goodwill and mutual confidence and those responsible for the Shivaji Memorial at Poona can evolve some such plan now, they would be doing a great national service indeed.

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LABOUR MEMBER TO GREET WILLINGDON

—:o:—

What Council Will Do When It Meets.

The first session of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held in Council Hall, Bombay, on February 18, when the following resolutions will to moved after the election of the President and Vice-President and the presentation of Budget and its discussion:

(1) Bill No. 1 of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Court-Fees Act, 1870, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay).

(2) Bill No. II of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—.

(3) Bill No. III of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879)—

(4) Bill No. IV of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924)—

(5) Bill No. V of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay)—

TAKE AWAY PUNITIVE POLICE.

Mr. A. N. Surve will move: This Council resolves that the cost of additional police set forth in the schedule attached to the Government Notification in the Home Department, dated 28th November 1930, and as subsequently amended on 12th January, and directed to be defrayed by the imposition of a tax on the inhabitants of the villages of Shirod and Redi in the Ratnagiri District, be defrayed instead out of the general revenues of Government as provided under section 25 (2) proviso of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (IV of 1890.)"

This Council resolves that the cost of the additional police directed to be employed in the City of Sholapur in the district of Sholapur and to be defrayed by a rate assessed by the municipality of Sholapur on the buildings, under Government Notification in the Home Department, of 25th November 1930, be defrayed out of the general revenues of Government under section 25 (2) proviso of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (IV of 1890.)

Mr. Shaik Abdul Aziz will move: "This Council resolves that the cost of the additional police directed to be employed in the town of Parola in the East Khandesh District (vide the Government Notification in the Home Department No. 3013|2, dated 25th November 1930) be not recovered on the buildings owned by the Muhammadans."

Mr. R. R. Kale has given notice to move: "This Council welcomes the declaration made by the Prime Minister of England on behalf of His Majesty's Government on the 19th January 1931 on the conclusion of the deliberations of the Round Table Conference regarding the policy of the British Government towards India and expresses its earnest hope that His Majesty's Government will declare an amnesty to all political prisoners in India not guilty of crimes involving moral turpitude and thus create a favourable and congenial atmosphere for giving careful consideration to every part of the declaration with a view to secure an adjustment of the points raised in the reports of the several sub-committees of the conference which is essential to the working of a constitution such as is contemplated in the declaration and which has to be finally arrived at in such a manner as will command a wide measure of general assent.

WORTHY OF HIS TRADITIONS

Thakor of Kerwala, will move: "This Council welcomes the historic, far-sighted and statesman-like pronouncement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, which is worthy of the highest British tradition and tends to raise the status of India as an equal partner in the British Empire.

Mr. R. R. Kale, will move that the following humble address be presented to the Governor of Bombay:—

We, the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, pray that in view of the extension of the franchise as a result of the impending changes in the constitution you will appoint a Council Secretary from among the non-official members of the Legislative Council to assist the Minister of Education in organizing a new branch of public education of the adolescent and the adult, the expenditure on same being met by savings effected by —

(a) adopting a policy of withdrawing from Government management of secondary schools and colleges in places where facilities for such education exist by closing or transferring them to private management encouraged by the system of grants-in-aid;

(b) by suspending the operation of the Government Resolution dated 29th December 1930, in view and on the eve of the important constitutional changes so as not to create vested interests and tie down the hands of the future Government.

GOLD THE WAY OUT

World Bankers Must Call A Truce

Can we really do anything about this question of gold shortage and its effects of low prices, depression and unemployment.

Are the bankers agreed upon what should be done, and could they apply the remedy if they wanted to?

Are France and America to blame for the trouble by their hoarding of gold?

Such are the questions upon the lips of most people to-day who think at all about the mess into which the world has drifted. I will try to give answers as direct and simple as possible, in view of the complexity of the problem.

We could do something about the gold shortage and the sagging price level, but nothing like as much as could have been done five years ago. Much can be done by monetary means to prevent these catastrophes, very little to cure them when they have taken place.

RISE AND FALL.

There is some disagreement among bankers as to the precise way in which a bad fall or a bad rise in the price level should be corrected; on the wisdom of this or that particular step at a particular time.

But then, is almost universal agreement among economists, financial experts, bankers that some control of the general price level is possible, can in large measure be exercised through the banking apparatus, and should be. It is a problem of finding the best method.

That method must in any case be international since we are discussing maldistribution of gold between different nations. International action means that financial—and to some extent economic—nationalism must be abandoned.

EFFECT OF TARIFFS.

If each nation says: "We will be masters in our own house and not have foreigners, or an international body mainly made up of foreigners, dictating our financial policy"; or, if nations continue to assume that to receive foreign goods is economic treason, and their offer a plot to undermine prosperity, and must always be prevented by ever-increasing tariffs—

if that is the general assumption the world over, no agreement about gold distribution or monetary policy can be effective; for a large part of the present maldistribution is directly due to tariffs and other forms of economic nationalism.

Thus the accumulation of gold by France and the United States is not due to a deliberate intention to impoverish the rest of the world—the United States itself is at this moment suffering as severely from the world depression as anyone. Nor indeed is it due simply to a malicious and selfish banking policy. It is due much more to the fact that individual traders, investors and financiers apply principles which we all apply but which, in the special circumstances of the United States and France, result in gold accumulation.

Countries with a "favourable" balance of trade—an excess of exports over imports—must either invest that excess abroad (and then go on investing the proceeds abroad presumably to the end of time) or take the balance in gold.

Before the war these "favourable" balances were allowed by France and other creditor countries to remain abroad in the form of foreign investments. (By France Mainly in Russia and the Near East.)

PAYING THE BALANCE.

But in times of great political upheaval and uncertainty these investments are not made, and the balance due has to be paid sooner or later in gold.

Then again, when the franc was gyrating during the inflationary period the French brought money in one form or another to England, created balances here: they have since been withdrawing that money or selling securities.

Such tendencies are made up of a sum of individual actions quite apart from collective or national decisions.

It is true that the Bank of France has followed a policy of large gold reserves, due in part to a general financial situation created in the way just described and in part to the fact that commercial habits—the relatively small use of cheques and the large use made of notes, for instance—necessitate, or in the commonly accepted view of bankers, necessitate, larger reserves than in countries where other habits prevail.

"GOLD COMPLEX."

Moreover, owing to the fact that currency disorder has deprived the French bondholder of four-fifths of his property, which he argues would not have occurred if the country had never gone off gold, there has arisen a powerful "gold complex" in public opinion which Ministers of Finance and Bank Governors cannot afford to disregard.

The whole notion is due to confusion; but, again, it is one of those cases in which what men think about the facts is more important practically than the facts themselves.

But the most serious factor of all in creating a maldistribution of gold is the refusal of creditor nations—like the United States—to accept payment of their debts in the only way in which in the long run the vast payments, such as those which Europe has to make to the United States, can be made—by goods or services.

IT MUST BE GOODS.

If international trade is to go on at all, ultimately goods must pay for goods. The thing is self-evident. Imagine a great nation possessing indispensable raw materials and refusing to accept any foreign goods at all. In a very short time it would soon have all the monetary gold in the world (as America and France between them already have half), and then the foreign trade of the gold-sodden nation would come to a full stop because its customers would have no further means of payment.

Ever since Europe as the result of the war began to get into debt to the U.S., America has taken the line: You shall pay, but you shall not send us any more goods.

Immediately there are signs of increasing imports up goes the tariff. Economists may protest, the President threaten a veto, but when the interests command Congress obeys; if, indeed, the average Congressman is aware that he is asking mutually exclusive things.

U. S. THE PIPER.

America, having made the normal and economically healthy means of payment impossible, compels Europe (which means in financial practice mainly England) to transfer gold which is useless to America and which comes near to ruining Europe.

But so long as Congress insists that the tariff shall be such as to make payments by goods impossible, nothing that the bankers can do will in the long run prevent the mal-distribution being repeated.

This economic nationalism expresses itself in other ways. A Bank of International Settlements has been created for the purposes of co-operation and co-ordination in monetary affairs.

REMEMBER.

But because it is associated with the question of War debts it is almost certain that if it attempted to do anything effective in co-operation with America the Congressmen and Senators and Mr. Hearst and Big Bill Thompson would begin to rampage about "entangling alliances" and selling the country to the foreigner.

Before we adopt superior airs about the isolationism and economic nationalism of the United States, we would do well to remember the record of our own Conservatives when any form of international economic co-operation has been proposed at Geneva, Genoa, or elsewhere.

The bankers can act, but they can only do so effectively in the long run if the public permit a degree of economic internationalism for which at present we do not seem quite prepared.—Norman Angell in the "Daily Herald."

JEWS AND PALESTINE

—:o:—

Critical Phase In Zionist Movement

The recent elections to the Jewish National Assembly in Palestine provided interesting results, and those observers who predicted that Labour and Revisionism claimed the greater number of supporters were correct. The last election was in 1925, when some 33,000 men and women went to the poll; this year the voters numbered about 48,000. Of the fifteen parties represented, Labour headed the list with 20,728 votes, and the Revisionists were second with 7,730 votes; then came Mizrachi Revisionists (3,889 votes), General Zionists (2,725 votes) and Sephardi Revisionists (2,035 votes). It is worth noting that the Communists ("Proletaria" party) suffered a fate similar to that usual in this country; they gained only 505 votes, and, thus failing to obtain the minimum quota, will not be represented in the Assembly. On these results both the Labour Party in Palestine and the Revisionists are congratulating themselves—more especially, presumably, because outside Palestine these parties are but thinly represented. It is not unjust to assume that the Labour Party owned its victory in Palestine mainly to good organisation, and the Revisionists their increase of votes mainly to the enthusiasm of Jewish youth and to a reaction against recent Jewish disappointments in Palestine. What effect, if any, these results in Palestine will have on the forthcoming Zionist Congress, it is not easy to judge, but it is at least significant that the Labour Party is bitterly attacking the recent pact between the Zionists and non-Zionists in the Diaspora which was consummated in the Jewish Agency. The "moderate" parties, such as the General Zionists and the Bizrachi, have, though strong enough in the Dispora, been swamped in Palestine itself, mainly by the Revisionists, who increased their proportion of seats from seven to twenty per cent. What influence these Revisionists—the "Hitlerites of Zionism," as they may be called—can have on the Zionist movement as a whole, remains to be seen. But quite certainly the Zionist movement, embarrassed by lack of funds and divided counsel, is at a critical phase.

ANXIETY IN JEWRY.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Jews all over the world who are interested in the future of Palestine are extremely anxious. Certain Jews who have for long supported the Zionist movement are beginning to think that it has been badly led, and that neither the militancy of Mr. Jabotinsky, nor the political negotiations of Dr. Weizmann, nor the "cultural home" advocated by men like Dr. Judah Magnes, will bring relief. Others look at it from a more immediate point of view—which means, in effect, the financial point of view. How serious that aspected may be seen from a quotation from the "Davar," which wrote, on December 31 last:—"The financial machine of the Jewish Agency is showing signs of exhaution. Unless quite exceptional efforts are made, the Palestine budget for the present year is doomed to collapse." We indicated recently the difficulty which the Jewish Agency is experiencing in taking up the recently-allotted fifteen hundred immigration certificates. The chief disappointment apparently is over American Zionism, which, according to Jewish Palestine, has not lived up to the expectations formed at the Cleveland convention. It would almost seem that colonisers in Palestine fear that the American Jews, if once forced, even though by financial stringency at home, to cease to contribute to funds for the "upbuilding" of Palestine, may find difficulty in resuming the habit. On that contingency it is not for the outsider to prophesy. But it may be pointed out that no possible good can come to Jewry through dissension, bitterness, recrimination, and distrust. If unity is impossible, even their limited ideals can scarcely be realised.—"Near East and India."

BANKING AND CURRENCY IN INDIA

—:o:—

Wasteful Expenditure On Committees

Prof. P. A. Wadia writes in the "Mahratta" Economic Supplement:—

For more than a year this country of ours has seen the provincial Banking Enquiry Committees at work—most of them have by this time given the results of their deliberations in the form of reports. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee is sitting to-day—and it will continue its deliberations some time longer. Experts from the Continent have been called as also from Canada and elsewhere to help the Committee with their advice and experience. All of us recognise the need for fostering banking habits, for developing the work of banking, for mobilising the savings of the people and directing them into profitable channels. But it is equally obvious that no discussion of the banking organisation and reconstruction of any country can ever be fruitful, if the Committee that sits upon this work is specifically precluded by its terms of reference from taking into account the currency and monetary policy and from regarding the whole question as a single issue. It is an elementary principle in monetary theory to-day that the creation of credit is determined by the volume of currency, and that in turn, by the volume of production and the velocity of the circulating media. It is equally an elementary principle that the prime objective in monetary policy is stability in the purchasing power of the monetary unit—and that this objective can best be attained by the operations, of a Central Bank of issue bearing on the discount policy and keeping an eye on the exchanges. When the Hilton Young Commission made their report, they proceeded on the principle that the question of the standard of currency could not be separated from the question of the authority who should control the working of that standard. They recognised that for the development of banking generally, it was essential that the foundations of the credit, organisation should be truly laid: and they proceeded to point to the desirability of establishing a central banking system with facilities of re-discounting.

EXPRESSLY DEBARRED.

We are familiar with the later history of the Hilton Young recommendations. The parts of their report bearing on currency were translated into Act—some parts at any rate. The rest bearing on the control of credit, the amalgamation of reserves, and the organisation of a Central Bank were shelved. And now a separate Central Committee of Banking Enquiry is asked to report on the banking needs of the country, whilst it is expressly debarred from discussing problems of currency and monetary policy.

The absurdity and futility of spending huge sums of money on a banking inquiry committee that must not consider the currency organisation and monetary policy are so obvious and patent, that one might have expected an initial reluctance on the part of those who were appointed to serve on the Committee; but years and decades of servility have so inured us to the oracular pronouncement of the Olympian Gods, that intellects that are normally acute fail to see through the hypnotising effects of such pronouncements. When the Taxation Inquiry Committee was appointed, it was prevented from discussing problems of public expenditure. When the Agricultural Commission was appointed, it was precluded from considering the Land Revenue problem. And so when a Banking Inquiry Committee is appointed, it must not consider the question of currency and monetary policy. The futures historian of the economic life of India under British Rule will have to notice the disastrous effects of the reckless monetary policy—or lack of policy—on the part of our rulers from the days of the closure of the mints in 1893. We are too closely in touch with that policy to realise its far-reaching consequences: but there is a great burden of responsibility thrown on those of our public leaders who co-operate with the Government and agree to work on Committee and Commissions whose terms of reference are so devised as to stultify their labours and whose work is, from the first, likely to prove so futile as not to afford the remotest justification, even for the expenditure involved in the labours of such Committees and Commissions.

tions within these countries permit of greater productive activity and improved standards of living: then in our opinion we shall see increased consumption in the Far East, because it isconceivable to us that these 750 million people are ready to change the habit of centuries and accept the demonetization of Silver."

We consider the present advance is well supported by trade buying and believe purchases on recessions should prove eventually profitable.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

—:o:—

Cyclic Theory Of Weather

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., in their Report state as under:—

Market remained quiet but steady on reports of partial general rains in the drought-stricken area of Western Belt.

As we emphasized before, Garside says, "We call attention to long range weather forecasting according to the Cyclical theory. Texas was dry in 1928, drier in 1929 and very dry in 1930, thus completing a cycle of 3 years of dry weather conditions. While we believe long range forecasting hazardous at the same time, extremes of weather cycles usually follow each other and we would not be surprised to see a wet summer originating in Texas in 1931, followed by wet conditions in the Eastern Belt the following year. At any rate 1931 cotton acreage and weather conditions may cause a decidedly more interesting cotton year than our huge surplus or carryover now indicates." This confirms our own view that the preliminary reduction may look somewhat smaller but abandonment of acreage will be larger.

With regard to acreage, Garside proceeds: "All reports indicate some acreage reduction for cotton. Whether the reduction will equal or exceed reductions for the years 1921 and 1927 remains to be seen. If the Southern half of the Cotton Belt had been "severely ravaged by the weevil" during 1930, we believe "acreage reduction would be heavy." However, this area now possesses a very high morale in so far as the weevil is concerned, and, with other crops offering no better cash outlook than cotton, it is apparent that cotton will be considered the major cash crop with every effort made to produce feed for the farm's live stock." It must be remembered wet weather during summer is most suitable for the propagation of weevils.

The manipulation in Silver has now lost its importance on Commodities even though it costinues to be the currency in India and China. Intrinsic value of Silver has now no relation with commodities as the prices of the latter will solve the Silver problem. In this connection Messrs. Handy and Harnan, New York, says: "When the purchasing power of the resting more favourable trade balances for India and China through the of the world revives, thereby creat sale of their products at higher prices; when the internal condi-

Watch Your Eyes

(By W. G. S.)

How many of us do care to know what those pairs of sparkling gems in our heads are and what in fact we owe to them? Practically none so far as we continue to see the green trees and pastures new; to read books and newspapers. But sooner or later, (mostly later) a time comes when we fail to discern the more diminutive amongst those things. But must we allow this stage to come—be it even later—when it can very well be avoided by paying a little bit of attention to those two sparkling heads?

The answer is 'No'. You will have to exert yourself to some extent but certainly you cannot afford to grudge this, for your exertions will be more than repaid in the form of sound vision in old age. Moreover a heathy eye is naturally beautiful and attractive and something you may rightfully long for. Here I venture to impart a few suggestions which I honestly believe would be helpful to you.

Your first care should be while reading. Never read in an uncertain light which unnecessarily strains the eye. It may not also be too strong and should preferably come from behind, over the left shoulder. Let the distance between your eyes and the reading matter be always more than a foot. Don't read in moving trains, cars or while walking; also while lying flat on your back. If you must read in this position take some thick cushions under your neck. As far as possible, avoid very small type.

Sound and sufficient sleep is absolutely essential for maintaining a clear eye. You will readily realise this, if once, just for the sake of experimenting, you keep awake till late into the night and when you will feel a burning sensation in your eyes. Nor will it leave you in the morning even.

It is a good practice to bathe the eyes with cold water, three or four times a day. At least, do not forget to do this before going to bed and just after rising in the morning. When the eyes are burning due to some reason, a bath with boric lotion will be found extremely soothing. This lotion can be readily prepared by dissolving a pinch or two of boric acid in pure water.

Smoky and stuffy atmosphere is also very injurious to the eyes. Try your best to prevent dust particles and other foreign matter, from lodging into your eyes. If a dust particle does get in, do not rub vigorously but try to keep the eyes wide open and water them freely. In this way the particle will be washed out without much trouble. Or you may use the boric lotion wash with as much advantage.

Constipation is the worst enemy of good vision. When allowed to last, it has a very imparing effect on the eyes. If you have contracted that habit try to cure it by taking regular exercise and wholesome diet. Above all, it is the sound health that matters much.

But if some defect has already crept into your eyes, be careful to take expert advice on that matter. Use only the best possible glasses as the faulty ones, in spite of proving useful might do considerable harm.

Eyesore or ophthalmia has been found to be cured by blue light. The method is to let a strong light pass through a pure, mid-blue glass pane and fall directly on the eyes and the head for half-an-hour each day. You will experience distinct improvement within three or four weeks under this treatment.

"DISILLUSIONED INDIA."

—:o:—

Mr. Dhan Gopal Mukerji's New Book.

("Disillusioned India" by Dhan Gopal Mukerji, published by E. P. Duton and Co., price two dollars.)

The author of this book is one of the most talented Indians living in America. He has made a distinguished place among us as an author of important books "My Brother's Face" is in its way a classic, and Mr. Mukerji's stories for children are destined to become an immortal part of juvenile literature. Long a resident of this country, Mr. Mukerji has always kept contact with India, and when, as he tells us in the first chapter of this volume, "the Indian National Congress....declared independence at the end of 1929....it became imperative.... to make a pilgrimage to my native land." writes Rev. John H. Holmes in "Unity".

"Disillusioned India" is a report of what its author found in India at the thrilling time when Gandhi and his followers were marching to Dandi and the first storm of revolution was breaking over the country. The book consists of a series of twenty-one letters written to his wife and friends in America during the period of his absence. These letters were necessarily written hurriedly and have apparently undergone little revision. They constitute therefore a series of sketches rather than a complete study of the present situation in India. Like Mr. Mukerj's reply to Katherine Mayo's "Mother India," this volume was hastened in the printing in order to meet the exigencies of a crisis. This is sometimes of a pity, as Mr. Mukerji is gifted with literary genius and therefore is the one man to give us an account of the Indian revolution which would take on the dignity and power of great literature. Nevertheless, "Disillusioned India" has value, especially for the moment, and there is much in it of real beauty and profundity. It will tell little to the reader unfamiliar with India to-day, but to the instructed reader it will suffuse his knowledge with a glow of inspiratioon which few books on the subject are able to convey.

The title of the book presents an accurate picture of its contents. The author returned to his native land after a period of absence and found it transformed. Everywhere he saw leaders and people completely disillusioned on the question of Britain and imperial rule. He was told by all he met that the alien rulers of the country had been found out; that they could not longer be trusted.

Still more impressive was the change in the attitude and spirit of the people from the landed and exclusive Brahmins at the top down to the lowest of the peasants and city slum-dwellers at the bottom. Cowardice and submission had disappeared, courage and determination and heroic idealism had come. The influence of Gandhi was of course supreme within the hearts of men, and the influence of Jawaharlal Nehru was only second to that of the Mahatma. The chapters in this book present a series of vivid pictures of nationalistic India. They are like a searchlight thrown now here and now there, upon this individual and upon that group, revealing in vivid outline the situation now confronting astonished Britain.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Merchants' Association a public meeting will be held today (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in Jawahar Bazaar (Kharek Bazaar).

Among the speakers will be:—

Sjts. Kanyalal Munshi; Abdull Rehaman Kassam Mitha; Nagindas Master; Maulana Mohudin Kassoori; Purshottamdas Tricumdas and Shrimati Lilavati Munshi.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The onward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds Sterling.)

Total Remittances during the week ending 14th February 1931 339,950; Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 14th February 1931 13,578,886.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON GUJERATI LITERATURE.

Prof. N. B. Divatia will deliver his sixth lecture on Gujarati Literature at the University Convocation Hall at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday). The lecture is open to the public.

Subject:—Kalapi: Hridaya-triputi and allied poems.

"LIFE AND WORK OF GOKHALE."

Under the auspices of the Ville Parle Sporting and Literary Association, the Anniversay of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be celebrated at Ville Parle to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. S.T. in Tilak Mandir.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Seva Mandal Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, there will be a Prize Distribution Gathering of the Parel Branch of the Mandal to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Parel, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaokar, I.C.S., will preside.

CASH BALANCE OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Balance In District Treasuries—31st October 1930 2,07,68; 30th November 1930 2,07,12; 31st December 1930 2,06,74; 31st January 1931 2,31,65.

Balance with the Imperial Bank of India—31st October 1930 15,19,63; 30th November 1930 8,69,72; 31st December 1930 7,19,23; 31st January 1931 8,17,40.

Total Balances—31st October 1930 17,27,32; 30th November 1930 10,76,84; 31st December 1930 9,25,97; 31st January 1931 10,49,05.

POSTAL NOTICES.

On and from the 1st of March 1931, the Lady Hardinge Road combined office situated on the Lady Hardinge Road will be closed and from the same date the Mahim Combined Office will be shifted from its existing building to "Ruttom Villa" on the Lady Jamshedji Road.

In consequence, the business hours of the Mahim post office for M.O. and S.B. and telegrams will be revised as under:—

M.O. and S.B. from 8 to 3 p.m. on week days and up to 1 p.m. on Saturdays and that of the Telegraph Branch from 7-30 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week days.

Superscribed Mails for Straits and Japan per s.s. "Sydney Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

—:o:—

The Director of Information writes:—

Intending pilgrims are warned that in their own interests they should not leave the shores of India with less than Rs. 600 in their possession after purchasing the return ticket and that if they propose to travel in the Hedjaz by car rather than by camel, they should provide themselves with auther hundred rupees. They minimum expenditure likely to be incurred by a pilgrim on haj is about the same as last year.

JAILED FOR SELLING "BULLETIN."

—:o:—

Dattatriya Damodar and another Congress volunteer who were arrested while selling 'Congress Bulletins' at Chowpatty were charged under section 18 Ordinance No. 10 before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday. The accused were convicted and sentenced to six and four months rigorous imprisonment respectively each.

"CONGRESS METHOD IS NON-VIOLENT."

Magistrate Disbelieves Police Evidence.

4 ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN PICKETING CASE.

Holding that the prosecution evidence was not satisfactory Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, acquitted on Wednesday four persons who were arrested on Sunday last in front of a liquor shop at Grant Road.

The accused in the case were:—Tiajappa Banabhoy, Srinivasa Iyengar, Mahadev Vithal and Chandrakant Mahadev.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor stated that the accused were charged under section 17 clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Dosabhoy Mistry, the first prosecution witness examined stated that he was unemployed and was living in a Dharmashala, on Sunday evening he was going to a liquor shop when the accused stopped him.

Court: How did you get money to buy liquor.

Witness:—I got the money from charities.

Witness continuing, stated that the first accused gave him a push. He then lodged a complaint to the police and the accused were arrested.

Sorabjee Shapurjee Iranee stated that he was a cook and was formerly a hotel keeper. Witness stated that he was stopped at the entrance of the shop by one of the accused and later abused and assaulted him. A crowd of about 2000 people collected near the shop.

Two police officers giving evidence said that the crowd did not exceed 50 or 100 men.

EVIDENCE DISBELIEVED.

The Magistrate commenting on the nature of the evidence said that "these type of Parsis, the working class, are very excitable. It is very difficult to deal with them. Therefore one has to be careful in accepting the evidence."

He further observed "There is no doubt that the accused prevented the witnesses from entering the shop, but I am not satisfied that they assaulted them."

CONGRESS METHOD IS NON-VIOLENT.

The Magistrate also questioned the Police Prosecutor as to how he connected the activities of the picketers with the operation of the War Council; so far as he knew the "War Council" advocated peaceful picketing. The "Congress Bulletin" advocated non-violent picketing; of course in some cases people do resort to certain amount of violence, but the Congress method is non-violent. You have to prove that the method of picketing used by the accused is the same as advocated by the "War Council".

The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

PICKETING IN CITY.

—:o:—

Vigorous picketing of foreign cloth shops at Memon Mohoila, Mulji Jetha Market and Mangaldas cloth Market by Congress volunteers was maintained on Wednesday. Assaults on peaceful pickets by hooligans have to some extent ceased after the strike declared by workers and handcart drivers as a protest against such assaults. No untoward incidents occurred throughout the day.

Foreign Cloth Picketers Sentenced.

Eleven persons arrested on Saturday last for picketing foreign cloth shops at Memon Moholla were charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, with assisting the operations of an unlawful association, namely the "War Council". The Magistrate convicted all of the accused except a boy who was bound over for good behaviour. The rest were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CAVEL STREET RAID SEQUEL

Congress Volunteers Remanded

Two persons who were arrested by the police during the raid of the Congress Volunteers' Camp at Cavel Street on Monday were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday. They were:—

A. R. Parulekar and Suraj Mukerjee.

Sergeant Quilter attached to the Princess Street Police Station applied for the remand of the accused in police custody till February 21. The police had seized a large number of documents regarding picketing and Congress activities, and therefore wanted time to investigate the case.

The remand was granted.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION.

—:o:—

2 Accused Acquitted.

Two persons who were arrested for alleged obstruction to a handcart conveying foreign cloth were discharged by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday for want of evidence. The police preferred a charge under section 17 clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act against the accaused but the handcart driver failed to turn up to give evidence in the case; a policeman gave evidence but as the complainant himself was absent the accused were ordered to be discharged.

BOMBAY DEMANDS RELEASE OF ALL POLITICALS

Congress And Viceroy Appealed To Save Bhagatsingh.

"If the general amnesty was granted to non-violent satyagrahis only leaving other political prisoners at the mercy of the Government, and especially if Sardar Bhagatsingh and his other companions, who fought for the freedom of the motherland, though their action was misguided according to the non-violent principle of Mahatma Gandhi, were allowed to be executed by the Congress, the truce purchased by paying such a heavy price would not be acceptable to the youths of India in general and the Sikhs in particular."

This was the declaration made by Sardar Jamiatsingh in the course of his speech while moving his first resolution requesting the Viceroy to commute the death sentence passed on Sardar Bhagatsingh, Sjt. Rajguru and Sukhdev, in a public meeting held under the auspices of the Akali Dal at the Azad Maidan on Wednesday at 6 p.m. Sardar Pratapsingh, president of the Bombay Akali Dal presided.

After the president was formally elected, Sardar Jamiatsingh moved a resolution requesting the Viceroy to commute the death sentence passed on Sardar Bhagatsingh Sjts. Rajguru and Sukhdev.

WHO STARTED SWARAJ MOVEMENT.

In the course of his speech Sardar Jamiatsingh said that the Swaraj movement was started by Sardar Bhagatsingh and others long before Mahatmaji launched his civil disobedience movement in March last.

Sjt. Divana and Sardar Kevalsinghji supported the resolution in the course of which they urged the necessity of taking into consideration the circumstances in which the sentence of death was passed on Sardar Bhagatsingh and others.

Another resolution requesting Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to demand the release of all political prisoners, whether violent or non-violent as one of the terms of the truce was put from the chair and passed.

Ghatkopar Congratulates Jail Returned Satyagrahis.

(From A Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Feb. 18.

To congratulate the released Congressmen, including 13 women, a public meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar was held yesterday at the Jain Upashraya hall, Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta presiding.

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of his presidential speech said that though the hardships in jail were not so great as the people outside feared, jail was after all jail. As a supervisor in the Thana Jail, he had come in contact with all types of prisoners. The jail-life of 'C' class prisoners was the severest and most exacting. The movement was not to be called off in order to get general amnesty. In that case their sacrifices would go in vain.

Sjt. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah and women satyagrahis gave graphic accounts of their jail experiences. The president then asked Miss Devaka, to garland all the released Congressmen, as he directed.

THE ID PRAYER.

The Id Prayer (Nemaz) will be offered at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Esplanade (Azad) Maidan on Id Day. All arrangements are made as usual, but as the congregation is increasing every year, so the Muslims are requested to bring carpets with them.

RAID ON "WEEKLY HERALD."

—:o:—

Counter Denials.

Mr. B. G. Horniman writes:—

With reference to the report which has appeared in the press to the effect that on Saturday last the 14th instant, the police seized a Cyclostyle machine and some old copies of "an unauthorised News Sheet", styled "The Charger" dated December 12th, in the "Publishing Depot" of the "Weekly Herald", neither he (Mr. B. G. Horniman) nor the Weekly Herald", possessed a Cyclostyle machine and he has no knowledge at all regarding any news sheet, called "The Charger". The "Weekly Herald" has nothing to do with it and he has never seen it.

Neither Mr. Horniman nor any member of his staff was present when the search was made, nor did the police communicate with him before the search, as is customary.

Mr. W. H. R. Murray sends a copy of a declaration on oath made by him before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on 17th February as under: I. W. H. R. Murray (alias Amarnatharya) Managing Director of the Indian National Industries, Ltd., do hereby declare that the Indian National Industries, Ltd., have not been officially connected with Mr. Horniman's Weekly "Herald" which has not been published under the auspices of the Indian National Industries, Ltd., after the 18th January 1931 and the publishing office of the "Weekly Herald" is no longer at the registered address of the Indian National Industries, Ltd., viz., Readymoney Mansions, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

LATE MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

—:o:—

Appeal For A Memorial.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, in a statement to the press, makes a strong appeal for a memorial to the late Maulana Mahomed Ali. He writes:

"I had expected to find on my release from jail some tangible proof of the feeling expressed by all sections of people in the country on the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali. I was confident that no section of Mussalmans would consider itself free from the responsibility of carrying on a countrywide enthusiastic propaganda to raise a suitable memorial to the life of one who had spent it in the service of his country and Islam, and whose tremendous sacrifices and uncommon qualities will ever remain green in the memory of his countrymen. Can there be anything more painful than this that he should be separated from us, and there should be no desire in our hearts to keep his memory alive?

"I am sorry to confess that judging from the present state of affairs, I find no enthusiasm to satisfy that hope. I learnt at Calcutta that there was a proposal to raise a memorial there, but it was only a local decision hardly backed by sufficient zeal to carry it on to a successful issue. I want to draw the attention of the country to this sad spectable of things and hope that my appeal will not go in vain.

ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL.

"We must not forget two things in this connection. Firstly the memorial which is raised must be an All-India Memorial and it will be wrong to detract from the importance of the matter by raising small local memorials. Secondly, it must take a form which will be suitable to commemorate the lifelong service of the deceased. The first thing to be done in this connection is to take the earliest opportunity of forming an All-India Committee to raise funds for the purpose.

"I do not know how long the political condition of the country will allow me to remain outside the jail, but I shall make my best endeavour to secure an opportunity for this at Delhi in the first week of March. I should like all local organisations at various places to be suspended for the present and that all attention should converge on the raising of a memorial on an All-India basis.

YESTERDAY'S RACES AT MAHALUXMI.

—:o:—

Highness Again Takes Big Handicap.

GRAND WAZIR DEFEATS GOLDEN TRAIL.

Many people could not find the time to be at Mahaluxmi yesterday and perhaps it was just as well as things were hardly favourable for punters. The first two events were won by rank outsiders and except that Corbyn, Dilsher and Highness won, all the alleged "good things" went west.

W. Sibbritt made a record when he managed to put Highness first past the post in the Grand Western Handicap, this being his third victory in this particular event in three successive years. Behsman did not shine on Mulligatawny, who led everywhere but on the post. Had the chestnut been ridden in check for a while there is no doubt that he would have won comfortably. Welcome Gift again planted at the start and took no part in the race.

The Kolhapur stable had a good day for Indian Star took the Abberley Plate and Grand Wazir caught the judge's eye in the Druids Lodge Handicap. The former only just managed to keep Billy Kelly back by a short head in a capital finish. Westerham, the best backed mare was hard ridden and could do no better than get the unremunerative placing.

Golden Trail made a gallant effort to repeat his Malabar Hill Plate success but seven furlongs is a little more than he cares to go at present and he had to strike his flag to Grand Wazir.

Another owner to get a double was Mr. Pine, for Corbyn and Chabootra both won their respective races, the latter would seem to have been quietly fancied but he was making his first appearance on this side this season.

Perhaps one of the most consistent Arabs racing this year, Dilsher took the Gaye Plate beating Yona and Moofid in easy fashion.

Both the favourites failed in their respective Divisions in the Gough Memorial Plate. Fakri Pasha ran like the soft sort he is in Division I, wherein the hitherto unplaced Raza Khan got his unwanted head in front.

In "the rough and tumble" for the other Division Kantaka, late on the scene, accounted for Royalty. Sunspot, the favourite, shared the remaining placing with Sialkot.

An objection for interference against one of the placed horses was overruled.

Details:—

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs R J Datwani and Ahmed Shelash's RAZA KHAN 8-2 Burn 1

Messrs Basheer Mahomed and D M Mistry's ASAD PASHA 8-7 A Clarke 2

Mr H M Mahomed's COLLECTOR 8-9 Behsman 3

Mr H Mamooji's NOMAN 8-7 B Rosen 4

Also ran:—Shoga 9-0, Kadir Hajaz 9-0, Fakri Pasha 8-8, and Akram 7-8 car 7-11

Not run:—Almora 7-12

Won by 1½ lengths, head, short head.

Time: 1 minute 37 1/5 seconds.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 218. Places Rs. 47, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 21/8

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 83/8. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10

Trainer: Cumberally.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs Noble and Moosa M Hoosein's KANTAKA 7-12 S Black 1

H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's ROYALTY 8-7 Hutchins 2

Mr A C Ardeshir's SUNSPOT 9-2 Scanlan 3*

Mr B S Jehangir's SIALKOT 7-3 car 7-4 B Rosen 3*

*Dead heat.

Also ran:—Arab Prince 9-0, Mishan 8-3, Scindia 7-12; Sunny Day 7-9 car 7-11; My Hope 7-4, and Red Star 7-4

All ran.

Won by head, 2 lengths, dead heat.

Time: 1 minute 36 1/5 seconds.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 221/8. Places Rs. 41/8 Rs. 17 and Rs. 8 on Sunpot and Rs. 13/8 on Sialkot.

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 80/8. Places Rs. 18 Rs. 9 and Rs. 4/8 on Sunspot and Rs. 6 on Sialkot.

Trainer: Moosa.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr Pine's CHABOOTRA 8-8 Bowley 1

Mr Eve's ROYAL ROUE 8-4 McQuade 2

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's LONELY INN 9-2 Obaid 3

S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's CERTAINLY 8-7 Hutchins 4

Also ran: Dehenakanda 9-2, Jovial William 8-12, Cruising 8-5 car 8-6, Iran 8-2, Captain Hardy 8-1, Roi du Medoc 8-0 and Friar Melody's Pride 7-11

Not run:—Bedlam 9-1, Halim 7-10, Desert Sun 8-10, Kildare 8-7 and Anything 7-6.

Won by a length, head, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 113/8. Places Rs. 40/8 Rs. 23 and Rs. 68

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 53/8. Places Rs. 17 Rs. 10/8 and Rs. 30

Trainer: M Ryan.

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 10,000 or over or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000 or over after 31st March, 1929.

Mr Pine's CORBYN 8-5 Bowley 1

Mr Kelso's FLOURISH 9-4 Harding 2

Mr Gem's PENCEDOR 8-11 Obaid 3

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's FLYING STEVE 7-13 W J Sibbritt 4

Also ran: Vesington Planet 9-0, North-West Passage 8-13, Athboy 8-4, Radhapyari II 8-3, Quickfire 7-9, Miss Mount 8-1, Tangira 8-0, Miss Ketty 7-6, and Fionnuala 7-7.

Not run:—Raphael 8-11, Poland 8-9 and Nix 7-10

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time: 1 minute 13 1/5 seconds.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 19/8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 37/8

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 25/8. Places Rs. 9/8 Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 17/8

Trainer: M Ryan

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's INDIAN STAR 7-7 Stokes 1

S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's BILLY KELLY 7-13 B Rosen 2

Mr Habib Esmail's ASTERISK 7-12 Behsman 3

Mr T D Gove's WESTERHAM 8-0 Whiteside 4

Also ran: Jock Scot 9-0, Governor II 8-11, Romanesco 8-9, Polish Ace 8-9, Gamvros 8-6, Tristan 8-2, Glen 8-0 Pearl 7/12 car 8-1, and Fishpool 7-4 car 7-5

Not run:—Simon of Salop 7-8 and Bray Prince 8-0

Won by short head, 2 lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 7 2/5 seconds.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 57/8 Rs. 50 and Rs. 60

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 30/8.

Trainer: Shripati.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, or in specie at the option of the owner, and Rs. 30,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000; second Rs. 7,000; and third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in Class I.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's HIGHNESS 8-7 W J Sibbritt 1

Mr H A Baigmahomed's MULLIGATAWNY 7-9 A Behsman 2

H H the Aga Khan's AVELINE 7-2 Stokes 3

Mr J Reynold's POOR SCATS 7-9 B Rosen 4

Also ran: Welcome Gift 9-8, Tynagh 7-11, Eastern Essex 8-10, Turberville 8-8, Melesigenes 8-8, Facino 8-0, Pandora's Box 8-0, Gorbio 7-11, Willow Stream 7-10 car 7-11, Some Bridge 7-9, Hoppy 7-8 car 7-11, Dandaloo 7-3 and Red Astrachan 7-0 car 7-2

Not run:—Conciliator 7-6

Won by neck, short head, ¼ length.

Time: 2 minutes 7 seconds

First tote paid: Win Rs. 38/8. Places Rs. 22/8 Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 43/8

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 15/8. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 23

Trainer: E S Godfrey

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP. Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; and third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Class I.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND WAZIR 7-12 Stokes 1

Mr A S Moloobhoy's GOLDEN TRAIL 8-5 B Rosen 2

Mr E S Godfrey's CHARMAINE 8-9 W J Sibbritt 3

Mr J Ardeshir's POBIEDA 8-6 A Clarke 4

Not run:—Maybar 8-3 and Flying Essex 7-4

Won by neck, head, head

Time: 1 minute 25 4/5 seconds

First tote paid: Win Rs. 71/8. Places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 27

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 32/8. Places Rs. 9 Rs. 7 and Rs. 14/8

Trainer: Shripati.

THE GAYE PLATE—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr A Lookmanji's DILSHER 8-1 B Rosen 1

Mr Abdulla Beythoun's YONA 7-8 McQuade 2

Mr N Mathradas' MOOFID

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 7.)

8-4 A Clarke 3

Mr D D Patil's SANNAM 8-12 Burn 4

Not run:—Maharaja 8-12

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, short head.

Time: 2 minutes 20 3/5 seconds

First tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 23/8 and Rs. 30/8

Trainer: G Essajee.

'SHE FORCES ME TO HAVE MY HAIR CUT."

Hindu Girls Complaint Against Mother.

"I do not want to stay with my mother because she forces me to lead a life of widowhood and misery" this was the statement made by Tarabai, a young Hindu Brahmin girl, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday morning.

The girl was produced in Court in response to the summons issued by the Magistrate on a complaint preferred by her mother Bai Anantibai charging one Sitabai and Dr. M. M. Suratkar with having abducted her daughter.

Dr. M. M. Suratkar who was described as a "native physician" said that he had married the girl according to Arya Samaj rites.

Mr. Sanmukhrai A. Mehta, Advocate, who appeared for the complainant Anandbai made an application to the Court that the girl Tarabai was in her 17th year and was therefore a minor. The complainant's case was that the accused Dr. Suratkar enticed away Tarabai. Subsequently the accused may have married the girl, but she was a minor and therefore the Court should direct that thte girl should be kept in the custody of her mother.

NOT A MINOR.

Mr. Balaram Joshi, Advocate, who defended Dr. Suratkar said that the age of the girl was 22. She was a widow and Dr. Suratkar married her according to the Arya Samaj rites and therefore the girl should remain in the custody of her husband.

The Magistrate called Tarabai in the witness box and questioned her. She said she was married to the accused and her age was 22. She was staying at Khatau Building with the accused.

Court: Why did you not tell your mother about your proposed marriage to the accused?

Witness: My mother forces me to lead a life of widowhood and asks me to have my hair cut.

Counsel for complainant: She is under the influence of the accused. I ask Your Worship either to keep the girl in the custody of her mother or else keep her in an institution like the Seva Sadan.

Magistrate: I must consult a book on Hindu Law for this. It is such a pleasure and relaxation to read the Hindu Law.

GIRL'S "NO".

The Magistrate then asked the girl if she would like to stay with her mother, to which the latter replied "No. No."

Dr. M. M. Suratkar when questioned stated that his age was 47.

The Magistrate passed orders that the girl should be in the custody of the accused during the proceedings of the case and postponed the trial.

The complainant in this case is Bai Anandibai Pimputka and the accused are Sitabai and Dr. M. M. Suratkar. The complainant has charged the accused under Section 366 and 109 I. P. C. (abduction and abetment) respectively, alleging that on 27th January the first accused enticed away her daughter with the object of marrying her to the second accused. The first accused was an acquaintance of the complainant and was on visiting terms with her. About four months ago, the complainant fell ill and was under the treatment of Dr. Suratkar, the second accused. The second accused used to visit the complainant's place at Fanaswadi and came to know her daughter Tarabai. When the complainant recovered from her illness, the second accused requested her to send her daughter Tarabai (who was a widow) to his place to work as a cook as "there were no female members in his family". The complainant alleged that she acceded to the request of the accused and sent her daughter, especially because the latter had promised to send her daughter to school during spare hours. After some time she learnt that her daughter was not being sent to school and that the accused's behaviour towards her daughter was not satisfactory. She therefore removed Tarabai from the accused's place and brought her to her own house. According to the complainant, the accused did not like this, and on 27th January the first accused came to her house and had a talk with her daughter. The same evening Tarabai disappeared from the house and the complainant alleged she was seen at the accused's house on February 3. She therefore charged the first accused with abducting her daughter and the second accused with abetment.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931.

RECKLESS FINANCE.

—:o:—

For the seventh time since the introduction of the Montford Reforms has the Finance Member presented a deficit Budget to the Bombay Legislative Council. And the latest is the blackest during the period. In the words of the Finance Member himself, the review of the figures of the current year and of the ensuing year is "a tale of woe". There is but one redeeming feature in it: it is the big cut in the tainted liquor revenue. The last Budget indicated a small surplus of one lakh. But the revised figures for the current year show a decrease in revenue of 105 lakhs and an increase in expenditure chargeable to revenue of 15 lakhs. Thus the estimated surplus of one lakh has become an estimated deficit of 119 lakhs. The loss in revenue is unprecedented and under a number of heads. It is no doubt partly due to general trade depression and in certain respects to the civil disobedience movement. The fall in Excise revenue is no less than 76 lakhs and is admitted by the Finance Member to be "mainly due to the severe picketing which has been in force for the past seven or eight months". Our only regret is that the anti-liquor movement has not yet entirely wiped out the liquor evil and with it the immoral revenue which is still estimated at over 3 crores. The appreciable loss of 19 lakhs under Forests is also admitted as being due "to the vigorous campaign against payment of forest dues." It is stated, too, that "owing to the no-tax campaign recoveries under Land Revenue have also suffered to some extent." The deficit of the current year has been met to a small extent by retrenchment but mainly from the balance of 245 lakhs with which the year 1930-31 was opened. In consequence the balance will be reduced to 131 lakhs. But as out of this sum 130 lakhs are ear-marked for Famine Relief Fund, Central Board Fund and Press Depreciation Fund, there remains but one lakh as usual working balance. A larger balance might have been available for the next year if adequate retrenchment had been effected in time. But it was not and even now Government seem more disposed to borrow and impose fresh taxes with a view to balance the Budget.

The Budget for the ensuing year provides for a revenue of 1524 lakhs and a total expenditure debitable to revenue of 1589 lakhs, thus leaving a deficit of 65 lakhs. The deficit is large enough but it will be much larger if certain anticipations are not fulfilled. Government propose to levy fresh taxes by enhancing Court Fees, revising the Stamp Act and imposing a small duty on forward transactions in all markets in Bombay, by extending the Transfer of property Act to Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi and by imposing for the first time in the Presidency a Succession duty. It is amazing that, at a time when trade depression has affected all classes of people who seek relief from Government in one form or another, the Finance Member should venture to put additional burdens upon the public. Only an irresponsible Council could be so bold as to sanction fresh taxes in these days. It is equally amazing that while the country is waging war against liquor and drug evil, the Bombay Government should seriously think of preparing and selling charas—hither-to rightly prohibited as rank poison—for the sake of revenue. It is only a Government that is utterly insensible to public opinion that proposes on the one hand practically to press charas upon the people and on the other to raise school and college fees and to cut down education grants. It is unprincipled finance to lay the retrenching axe on vital subjects like sanitation and education.

We think it is impossible for Government in the present state of things to reduce the next year's deficit to anything less than a crore. And as noted above they have but one lakh as real un-earmarked working balance. The Finance Member himself admits that "it is unsound finance to borrow for ordinary expenditure". When further taxation is almost impossible and further borrowing at the present high rate even for ordinary expenditure is a dangerous proposal indicative of an impending crisis, when the Government is described even by its friends as being "on the brink of insolvency," the only way it can redeem its position is to retrench expenditure in those departments that can stand retrenchment. The Finance Member is not unaware of this. But he contends that he has nearly exhausted the possibilities of retrenchment. He says: "The only possible sourse of further retrenchment which is open to Government other than a further definite curtailment of public services is in salaries.... The salaries of the All-India Services are fixed by the Secretary of State and guaranteed by the Government of India Act. As regards the Provincial Services, legal opinions differ as regards the power of Government to reduce the salaries of existing men. We can, however, regulate the salaries of new entrants and this we are preparing to do." It is something that the need for reducing higher salaries is recognised and that within a small limit a beginning is being made. But Government will have to deal promptly with the higher provincial salaries. The salaries of the Governor and the members of the Executive Council can bear drastic reduction. The Commissionerships are a costly luxury that must be given up. And Government's annual exodus to the hills must also be given up. As regards the All-India Services and similar other fields for retrenchment it is not enough for a provincial Government merely to fold up their hands and say the are no concern of theirs. The public will not make much difference between one limb of the British Government in India and another. If a provincial Government realise the need for retrenching even expenditure over provincial services and by implication for greater retrenchment in the higher services, that Government must join the public in urging pressure to bear on higher authorities to reduce the unconscionably high expenditure on the Military and All-India Civil Services. The semi-bankrupt position of the Bombay Government and the continued semi-starvation of even such a department as Education should be a warning to every critic of constitutional reforms that mere provincial autonomy will be but a delusion without complete autonomy, especially financial, in the central Government.

SECTION 144.

—:o:—

Two points emerge from the debate in the Assembly on Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's Bill to amend the notorious Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As finally and unequivocally confirmed by Sir James Crerar, the Bureaucracy has not the slightest intention of agreeing to any modification of the Bill. Secondly while the ostensible excuse was violence and communal rioting, it was the Congress movement that was really on the brain. Almost every speaker against the motion unconsciously dwelt at length on the Congress movement. Mr. Ankleshria, who moved for its circulation was tired of and disgusted with the mischief of "Congresswallahs". Mr. Hazelett, who unlike his brother officials had the grace to admit that the Section had been "mis-applied in several cases", could not refrain from blurting out references to the Congress and even accusing the poor leaders on non-official benches of representing a party, having the "avowed object of subverting the 'Satanic Government'". The same is true of Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, whose clumsy sommersault must have amazed all save himself. Mr. Yamin Khan went one better. He would not "weaken the hands of the Security Services when people were being shot for holding political opinions." In his very touching devotion to Security Services Mr. Yamin Khan ignored not only the facts but also the obvious necessity of reading the Section as it stands. Otherwise he would have found that the Section while it can ban public meetings, public demonstrations, Flags, taklies and Gandhi caps, cannot stop terrorism resorted to by individuals working in secret.

No attention was paid to High Court rulings quoted by Mr. Puri in favour of the demand that a Magistrate should specify the reasons for making an order and that the Section should operate for very short period only. And naturally so. Riots are results of suddenly aroused passions which do not live long. But the bureaucracy wants to use the Section against the Congress Movement. It is obvious that limitations to short periods will not do. What is wanted is an indefinitely long rope which is provided for by the section to apply it against anything and everything and to renew its application any number of times. As Sir Abdur Rahim very mildly put it "Section 144 if it remained as wide as it was, might enable a party in power to use it against its political opponents". That it is being so used, or rather scandulously misused is obvious from Sir James Crerar's concluding oration. He gave a summary of cases in which, during the last four years Section 144 was used in "very serious riots" in Calcutta, Lahore, Delhi and otherwise. But he did not dare to give a summary of "all the cases" in which the Section was used during the last four years all over India.

PAYING THE PRICE.

—:o:—

For years King Alfonso of Spain and the reactionaries who surround him have spurned the unpalatable task of facing the realities of the political situation in the country. The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera kept the monarchical regime from crumbling to pieces solely by making havoc with the fundamental principles of civilised government. The rights of freedom of speech and of association were ruthlessly trampled upon and it was only the division in the ranks of de Rivera's political opponents that helped him to retain power. His successor could not even depend upon the loyalty of the army. General Berenguer has been forced to resign and the advent of republican ideas makes the Liberal elements in the country hesitate to help King Alfonso out of his immediate difficulty. The Spanish King realises now, perhaps, that wholesale detention of political leaders in jail does not make for rapid conciliation with them in his hour of peril. The bourgeois classes, the students, the younger officers in the army and not a few of the landed gentry are united in rendering autocratic government of his country impossible. The latest news from Madrid is that the Royalists hope to stem the tide of popular revolt by helping a septuagenarian Admiral to form a Ministry. An attempt to establish a pseudo-constitutional government may again be made in Spain but it has no chance of lasting success. The reformist forces in the country will prove too much for it. If King Alfonso has courage and vision he has the unique opportunity now of breaking with the reactionaries and of inaugurating in his country a truly democratic government by allying himself with Liberal forces. He has paid the price of ignoring the signs of the times. He will pay a worse one if he proves himself unequal to the task before him.

MEMORIAL TO MAHOMED ALI.

—:o:—

We strongly endorse the appeal issued by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for an All-India Memorial to Mahomed Ali. And we also heartily welcome the assurance that Maulana Azad is going to interest himself personally in the matter when he visits Delhi in March. There is, as the Maulana rightly observes, no enthusiasm for it at the present movement. The reason is not far to seek. The self-constituted custodians of the name of the departed patriot—the leaders of the All-India Muslim Conference—met and talked conventionally about a memorial. They used their imagination which they mistook for constructive gains and then relapsed into separate electorates.

We, therefore, welcome Maulana Azad's suggestion for an All-India Committee to raise funds for the memorial. In this connection there are three things that must be noted. First is the danger of prejudicing seriously the success of an All-India appeal by concentrating on local memorials. The Committee, secondly, must enlist the active support of Mahomed Ali's real colleagues and co-workers, like Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Doctor Ansari. For it is they who knew exactly what Mahomed Ali was. As to the nature of the memorial it is clear that nothing can do justice to him better than the Jamia Millia, the National Muslim University of Delhi, founded to bring Hindus and Muslims together and to produce among Musalmans, men who would be Indian without being un-Muslim and Muslim without being un-Indian. He was the Founder and first Principal of that University. And what must not be forgotten is the fact that a year before his death he had moved into the vicinity of the University to live and die near his last child, harmonising his real conception of Indian Nationalism with Islam. Streets and halls in differnt towns may perpetuate his name. But it would be a poor tribute to his services if Mahomed Ali were not to live in his great work.

MOLVI MAHOMED YAKUB

—:o:—

The ex-Deputy President—we believe he would rather prefer the designation that he does not occupy now, to his own—has crossed the floor of the house though not yet physically. This is nothing to wonder at. Having settled down to the Deputy Presidentship of the Assembly the inordinately long intervals for which a be-wigged and be-gowned man daily sat in the chair began to pall on him. He yearned for a change. Whether he deserved the Presidentship or not, the desire for it was eminently natural. We sympathise with his disappointment. We recognise that only two courses were left to him finally. And we congratulate him on his choice.

R. T. C. SCHEME RESERVATIONS

MOCKERY OF DOMINION STATUS.

(By K. T. SHAH)

(We publish below the fourth instalment of the Note on the R. T. C. Scheme, prepared by Mr. Shah for the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd instalments were published on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant respectively.)

IV

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

The next serious safeguard demanded at the Round Table Conference was in relation to the vexed question of the Indian Currency and Exchange. The discussion on this subject was in the main sidetracked by a reference to the Reserve Bank, that may be created hereafter, and which it was presumed would make it unnecessary, after it got into working order, to insist upon any guarantees that are now demanded. The Indian representatives of the Conference seem to think that the guarantees demanded upon the establishment of a Reserve Bank in this regard were merely nominal. They overlooked the fact that even when the Reserve Bank is established, and even when that institution is in its constitution and functioning most satisfactory to the Indian public, it cannot possibly prescribe the standard of value of the country; it cannot possibly lay down the basic rules for the currency system of the country; and it cannot possibly be allowed to lay down the general policy of controlling and administering the credit system of the country. All these are mutually and most closely related; and all these in their basic rules, must be ordained by a fundamental Act that can only be passed by the Legislature of India.

NEGATION OF LEGISLATURE'S RIGHT

Now, the safeguards demanded in this behalf, and in the name of financial stability amount to a negation of the right of Indian Legislature to legislate on this matter at all; or to a reserve of authority in the Viceroy to disallow such a law in the event of his holding the opinion that the Law as it was passed by the Legislature was inconsistent with the obligations or guarantees given in the Constitution. Such a state of things would be intolerable. The chapter of the Indian currency and exchange is full of blunders made by experiments in the last 35 years, in which the Indian people and their representatives have had very little to say indeed. If the financial stability of India was not endangered in any way, notwithstanding these experiments, blunders and revisions of the standard of value or its ratio in exchange, in the last 10, 15 or 30 years, what reason could there be to assume that in any future revision of the order the standard of value or the Ratio now established, which aims clearly at giving effect to the interest of people of India, will so shake the financial stability of the country as to justify the irresponsible Viceroy to disallow any such change even before it is proposed, as being inconsistent with the true economic interests of India herself? The chapter on Currency and Exchange is very complicated and technical. The point, however, here mentioned is not only of constitutional but of economic, importance. No guarantees can be given, no safeguards can be agreed to, which would amount to a negation of the fundamental right of the Legislature to revise by legislation the fundamentals of the Indian currency system as it stands to-day including the standard of value and its ratio in exchange; the basis of the currency system in its several component parts, both in regard to the metallic and the paper money; and the reserves for the latter, including the invested as well as the metallic portions of the same; and the whole system of credit ramifications that may result from the same.

CIVIL AND MILITARY SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS.

The third considerable group of safeguards demanded was in respect of (a) financial provision for Military Defence of the country, salaries of Civil and Military Officers and those of the commercial departments of the Government of India, as well as the salaries and pensions of all kinds of Officers, and the conditions of their service in general. If these safeguards are accepted in the sense in which they are demanded, it woud practically amount to this: The future Government of the Dominion of India will have no right to alter, vary, increase or reduce even the salaries of their own public servants. The main reason of this demand is the alleged sanctity of existing contracts. It may be urged that these restrictions only refer to the existing public servants of the Government of India. But the public servants of the Government of India who have joined as late as the current year will ordinarily remain in the public service of the country for at least another 30 years; so that, if all these demands are agreed to, in the sense in which they are made, there would be practically a mortgage in favour of the public servants of India—mostly non-Indians,—for a period of 30 years. The Government of India have in the past revised the contracts of their then existing servants, on account of the variations in the purchasing power of the rupee, and due to changes in the exchange value of the rupee, more than once. It is true these variations in the subsisting contracts, were all in favour of the public servants, and not to their prejudice. But that does not deny the right of the employer to vary the terms of the contract of his employee, in principle. Moreover, even to-day, the exchange compensation allowance given to the public servants is of a nature indicating the right of the employer, in this case Government, to vary the terms of the contracts of the servants already in the service. The Lee concessions of 6 years ago are another example of the same kind. Besides, there is even to-day in existence an actual contract with certain classes of officers in the Army, a clause of which empowers the Government to reduce the emoluments granted to these officers in the event of the cost of living falling by 10 per cent. All these precedents and arguments are urged to indicate the fact that the right to revise the contract, favourably or otherwise to the public servants, is, and must be regarded as, inherent in the public authority employing such servants. It is a part of the sovereign rights of such an employer as the Government.

NEGATION OF SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

Now the guarantee demanded in respect of the maintenance of the pensions and salaries existing to-day would amount to a negation of the sovereign right, and would detract from the Dominion Status. As such the demand for this safeguard cannot be accepted on principle. Further, if these salaries and pension charges are agreed to in full, without the right of modifying the same by means of special or differential taxation, or other such powers of Government, they would constitute an unbearable mortgage, practically for thirty years to come, which would prevent any scheme of social improvement or economic development hereafter for that period. On the other hand, if the point is borne in mind that; even since 1925, the Exchange value of the rupee artificially increased by 12½ per cent., that the Government of India is bound to pay the salaries in the terms of the rupee, the salaries paid to the public servants in rupees are thus overvalued to that extent; without any increase in the number of rupees paid; further, that the cost of living or the price index has fallen more than equivalent to the rise in the Exchange value of the rupee,—if these points are borne in mind, there is room for economy in the salary cost alone of the administration in India to the extent of nearly 25 per cent, without in any way affecting substantially the just claims of the existing public servants. It must be made quite clear that the guarantees and safeguards in this respect are, in their nature, a negation of domestic sovereignty or at least derogation from full Dominion Status; that they would amount to a denial to the employer of the primary rights of the employer to regulate the remuneration of its servants; that the circumstances of the present day economic life in India permit of an economy of 25 per cent. being immediately effected without any injustice,—substantially speaking—to the recipients of the public servants and their emoluments; and that any arrangements which deny these powers to the future Commonwealth Government of India would simply preclude it from its being possessed of what is known as Dominion Status.

NO SCOPE OF REFORM

It may be added that if all these reservations and guarantees are totalled, namely in respect of Army expenditure, (55 crores) Debt charges (50 crores), and salaries and pensions burdens, the scope for any revision or reform of financial policy in the future responsible Government of India would perhaps be no more than 5 per cent. of the total of

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Peasant Organisation

Owing to the unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural products, a number of peasants' Conferences are being held to appeal to Government to remit land revenue this year substantially if not wholly. It is believed that Provincial Governments are duly impressed by this universal clamour for remission and are contemplating measures to relieve rural distress in a variety of ways. It is up to the peasants to make organised representations to Government stating their pressing needs. Congress leaders can do a good deal of constructive work by helping the peasants to organise themselves. It is reported that the peasants of Belgaum district have succeeded in getting remission of land revenue of over a lakh. Peasants' Conferences are being held in the other parts of the presidency and their example deserves to be widely emulated. It is remarkable that when most of the legitimate leaders of the country are in jail peasants in many places have themselves taken the initiative in organising themselves for the redress of their grievances.

An Anglo-Indian Admission

Is wisdom really beginning to dawn on the "Statesman" of Calcutta? "At present" it says "the moral leadership of India rests with Lord Irwin who has resisted race pride which exists (we are not concerned to deny it) in his own people...." There are, of course, emphatically two opinions as regards the moral leadership of India. But the unqualified avowal at long last of racial pride among Englishmen is most commendable. It enables even pessimists to hope that it will not be long before the "Statesman" will take the next logical step. Europeans in India need to be told by the "Statesman" that their demand for a position in India co-equal with that of Indians is based on "the race pride which exists" among them and for which there is neither moral nor political justification.

A Commendable Fashion

According to an Anglo-Indian weekly of Delhi, Miss Leila Row, who participated in the recent Tennis Tournament at Delhi, "antagonised good many people by advertising her political views so blatantly by wearing a Gandhi cap and the Congress colours on her jumper." Quite so when at the call of British patriotism sportsmen and sportswomen like Captain Malcolm Campbell and Miss Amy Johnson are risking their lives, to the wild and hysterical admiration of Britishers, it is but meet and proper that no politics—British patriotism is not politics—should be introduced in sports. It seems that the temerity with which Mr. Ahad Husain—her partner—had refused to recognise British "prestige" in tennis sometime ago had infected Miss Row. The impudence, we mean the antagonism of "a good many people"—for instance Tom Jones, Dick Robinson and Harry Smith—was most reasonable. But we heartily congratulate the plucky Bombay girl on having refused to appear as a Lancashire Lass.

No Danger

Although there are no less than seven bye-elections pending in England the situation is fraught neither with a crisis nor with any great significance. If it is unprecedented, it is so only in that the number of bye-elections is about two more than the average maximum at a time. It does mean seven times as much anxiety to the party in power as only one bye-election would have involved. The results—Labour may lose one seat—will not spell the doom of the Government. The Government thanks to Mr. Lloyd George is quite safe, having decided to live by subjecting the Labour movement to slow death.

R. T. C. Speeches.

Messrs. G. A. Natesan and Co. of Madras have just published a collection of the speeches at the Round Table Conference in a handy book of about 300 pages under the title "The Round Table Conference". The principal speeches at the Conference, halting though they are, make a fair approach to India's demand for complete freedom. Many of the speeches contain a wealth of facts and figures and arguments in support of the national demand and are therefore worth discriminating study. The book also contains the Viceroy's statement on the genesis of the Conference as also a summary of the House of Commons debate on the Conference.

A DEFICIT BUDGET

—:o:—

Snowden's Gloomy Forecast.

DRASTIC AND DISAGREEABLE TAXATION.

LONDON, February 17.

With the object of removing "certain misconceptions and misunderstandings", Mr. Snowden met the Labour Parliamentary Party to "explain" his speech in the Commons. It is reported that Mr. Snowden foreshadowed a possible budget deficit of between forty and fifty million sterling and declared that increase of taxation such as the situation would necessitate would be "drastic and disagreeable for people upon whom taxation would be levied". Mr. Snowden denied that he had any idea of making an attack on wages. What he meant was that sacrifices that workers might have to undergo would be the temporary suspension of schemes of social development.—Reuter.

E. Africa Asiatics To Be Squeezed Out.

LONDON, February 17.

Giving evidence before the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on East Africa, Sir Hilton Young urged the closer union of the three colonies and the establishment of central authority on the spot to hold the balance between communities of differing interests. He expressed the opinion that Asiatics in East Africa would be squeezed out by the Natives.—Reuter.

DERVISH WHO CHEATED THE GALLOWS

Discovered In A Village And Handed Over To Police.

LONDON, February 18.

Constantinople.—Driven by cold and hunger into a little village for food the man was recognised by the villagers as the dervish Hussein who made dash for liberty while confronting the gallows on 4th February.

Hussein has been wandering in the mountains for a fortnight. He was handed over to the police and taken to Menemen and will be hanged at dawn to-morrow.—Reuter.

FIGHT IN TRADE UNION MEETING.

—:o:—

A Contradiction.

Mr. V. B. Khale of Young Workers' League writes:—

A report has appeared in to-day's "Chronicle" that after the meeting of the Propaganda Committee of the Trade Unions, 'an attempt to assault Mr. Tyab Seikh one of the representatives of the nine Unions was made by members of Young Workers' League.'

The report is false. The facts are as follows:—

After the meeting was over, Mr. Seikh entered into an argument with certain young workers who had attended the meeting as spectators. They condemned him as a supporter of the 'Second International' because he had refused to insist on the boycott of Geneva and Amsterdam as a plank of the platform of Trade Union unity. Instead of justifying his stand, Mr. Seikh began to threaten and abuse the young workers and then escaped in a taxi along with his colleagues.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET,

MARCH

New York, February 18.

Previous closing rate	10.97
To-day's opening	11.00
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	11.15
Difference	plus .18

Broach expectation A.M. Rs. 223.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,

MARCH.

Liverpool, February 18.

Previous closing rate	5.88
To-day's opening rate	5.87
Difference	—01
To-day's closing rate	5.96
Difference	plus .09

RUINED HOPE ARAB-JEWISH CO-OPERATION

—:o:—

MacDonald Turns Down Provisions Of White Paper.

Jerusalem.—The President of the Arab Executive has addressed a letter to the High Commissioner declaring that Mr. MacDonald's letter constitutes a new policy for the British Government quite inconsistent with the White Paper and has rendered valueless provisions of the White Paper regarding Arab rights. The principles created are calculated further to establish the Jewish National Home exclusively.

The President says he will be compelled to submit to the Arab Executive proposal to boycott al Jews in all matters following the principle of reciprocation. Mr. MacDonald's letter has ruined the hope of the Arab-Jewish co-operation and rendered an understanding between the two parties impossible.—Reuter.

MINOR GOVT. BILLS PASSED.

—:o:—

Assembly Proceedings On Wednesday.

NEW DELHI, February 18.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to pass a number of minor official bills introduced this session and to pass supplementary demands for grants.

Sir George Rainy replying to Mr. Arthur Moore's enquiry said that the Government would be willing to allot 2nd of March for the discussion of the Round Table Conference papers if that would suit all the parties.

The House agreed to the election of members to the Central Advisory Council for Railways and Standing Committee on emigration.

Sir George Rainy announced that in deference to the wishes of the House the old practice of selecting panels for two bodies had been now given up and the House would hold direct election. (Applause).

MERCHANT SHIPPING AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir George Rainy moved the consideration of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill and announced the Government's acceptance of the two suggestions made by the Select Committee; firstly, that the words "native seamen" be replaced by "Indian seamen" throughout the Act by repealing and amending the Bill', secondly that the health officer of each port should be appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

The House passed this bill without a change as also the Gold Thread Industry Protection Bill.

The House passed without a discussion the Steel Protection Bill and all the excess grants for 1928-29 and supplementary demands for grants.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

"MAHARASHTRA" SEDITION CASE.

NAGPUR, Feb. 18.

In the sedition case against the Editor of the "Maharashtra". it was pointed out on behalf of the accused that the local Government's sanction was defective as the article for which the accused was prosecuted was not mentioned, and it was sanction of a general nature. The deficiency was made up by the filing of a new document purporting to be a draft translation of the article in question. Defence objection to the filing of such a new document was overruled.—A. P.

YOUNG MOHMAND ON TRIAL.

PESHAWAR. Feb 18.

The trial opened here this afternoon of a young Mohmand, who was arrested yesterday at Tharsadda when he unsuccessfully tried to kill Capt. Barnes, the Assistant Commissioner, by firing two shots both of which missed him.—A. P.

PEACE IN BENARES.

BENARES, February 18.

Peace has been restored in Benares but there is still some panic. Shops in main markets remained closed to-day, but many shops in various other parts of the town were open. Postal delivery and clearance of letters have been resumed.—A. P.

KONDA VENKATAPPAYA RELEASED.

A Calicut message says that Mr. Konda Venkatappaya the Andhra leader was released from Cannanore Jail on Tuesday afternoon.

JAWAHARLAL FOR DELHI.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left for Delhi to-day by the Punjab Mail.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also left this evening by the Delhi Express.—A. P.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Dehlavi Elected President.

—:o:—

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION FOR MOTILAL AND MAHOMED ALI

The Bombay Legislative Council opened on Wednesday with the exchange of compliments between the newly elected President Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehelvi and the several councillors who vied with one another in showering praise, the councillors for the president's tact, skill and legal acumen, etc. and the president for electing him to the high post of "honour". Hardly had the tedium of mutual compliments finished and Ra Bahadur S. K. Bole moved the first non-official resolution viz: to offer council's warm greetings to Lord Willingdon on his appointment as Viceroy of India. Several councillors once again got up one after another to display their loyalty and affection to the former governor of Bombay but the Rao Bahadur, the mover of the resolution, was not satisfied with the empty speeches and requested the President to send the resolution to Lord Willingdon by cable, which was agreed to.

FELICITATIONS.

In the afternoon, the chairman read the Governor's assent to the election of the President, and Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehelvi occupied the chair amidst applause. Several councillors from the official and non-official benches then congratulated the President on his election and complimented his skill, tact and legal acumen which he exercised during his last tenure of office.

The President thanked the Council for the high honour they had conferred upon him.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole then moved: This council offers its warm greetings to Lord Willingdon upon his appointment as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Rao Bahadur Bole referred to the sympathy of Lord Willingdon towards the backward classes while the Thakor of Kerwada spoke of the genial disposition of the Viceroy elect. Dr. Alban D'Souza expressed a hope that by the viceroyalty of Lord Willingdon the dark horizon which loomed large over the country at present would disappear.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Rao Bahadur Bole then requested the President to send the resolution to Lord Willingdon by cable which was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

DETAILS.

The First Session of the Bombay Legislative Council after the last elections, met in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday. Mr. R. D. Bell, Chief Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department, occupied the chair till all the members took oaths of allegiance to the Crown and the new President was elected.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, being the only candidate for the Presidential Chair he was declared duly elected amidst applause.

LATE PANDIT AND MAULANA.

Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan (Sholapur city) then moved a resolution of condolence expressing sorrow at the deaths of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Mohmedali. The resolution was supported by several councillors. Sir Reginald Spence on behalf of the European group heartily supported the proposition Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Minister of Education) in further supporting the proposition said every Mohmedan was indebted to Pandit Motilal Nehru for his Oriental learning and Urdu scholarship.

HOTSON'S TRIBUTE.

Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson in fully associating himself with the previous speakers said India regretted deaths of both the great leaders and patriots who laid down their lives while serving their country, each in the manner which he considered best for it. They were both of them men who had in an unusual degree the power of inspiring not only the respect and esteem but also the affection even of their political opponents. The resolution was carried standing as a mark of respect.

BELGAUM WOMEN PLACED IN "C" CLASS.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, February 18.

Following the fine of Rs. 100 (in default four months' rigorous imprisonment) awarded to 10 women by the First Class Magistrate, Belgaum on Saturday, for taking out a procession in contravention of the District Magistrate's order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, the fine has been recovered from two of them. The other eight not having paid the fine, were sent to-day to jail. They have all of them been awarded C class.—A. P.

"THE ISSUES ARE STILL HANGING IN THE CLOUDS."

(Continued from page 1.)

tions with Lord Irwin this week-end.

A TEMPORARY BREAK IN GANDHI-IRWIN TALKS

—:o:—

Mahatmaji To Consult His Lieutenants.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Yesterday's good beginning had created a special interest in the resumption of Gandhi-Irwin talks to-day, so that both at Dr. Ansari's house and 'en route' Mahatma Gandhi met a larger crowd. The lunch hour at the Secretariat had brought hundreds of employees out on the road to see Gandhiji. He arrived to-day punctually at 2-30 p.m. and was taken in by the A-D-C.

FOUR HOUR TALK.

The room where the talks were resumed was the Viceroy's official study where they talked for four hours yesterday. To-day it had a brighter appearance as fire had been lit to warm the room, the weather being colder. Talks are reported to have begun over the Government's policy on the constitutional questions on which preliminary discussions had taken place yesterday, and it was apparent that the whole afternoon might have to be spent again. The Viceroy was ready for this as Lady Irwin, the Governor of Madras and the Governor of Bombay and all the Viceregal guests had gone to witness a polo tournament leaving the Viceroy free to pursue these talks. What the nature of the conversation was is not known but they proceeded uninterruptedly. When the clock struck 5 and it was time for the Viceroy's tea, and it was not sent for, it became clear that the interview was to terminate early and within ten minutes the A-D-C. went in.

NOT GOING TO VICEROY TO-DAY.

Mahatma Gandhi, unlike yesterday had taken leave of the Viceroy inside the room and went straight to his car. He was met by a representative of the Associated Press who asked him whether the talks were over. He looked thoughtful and with his usual smile said "All I can say is I am not coming to-morrow".

Question:—"Will you consult the Working Committee before coming back?"

Gandhiji:—"I cannot say yet, but I am not coming to-morrow".

Replying to another question, he said humorously, "I can say it is all hanging up in the clouds".

Question "Are you issuing an official statement?"

Gandhiji:—"No."

A WIRE TO GANDHIJI.

Thereafter a telegram which had been to him through the Private Secretary to the Viceroy was handed to him. He then stepped into his car and drove to Dr. Ansari's house where a large crowd was awaiting his return. Many of them did not expect him to return earlier than yesterday, but cheered him as he returned.

Political circles hold that the temporary break that has ensued will enable both the sides to consult their advisers.

Mahatma Gandhi has already sent for most of them and to-morrow Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj arrive for the purpose.

VICEROY TO CONSULT GOVERNORS.

His Excellency the Viceroy, on his side, is likely to hold an informal conference with the two Governors who are now his guests and consult his Council and also refer the matter to the Secretary of State.

For the present there are no indications as to whether the conversations are to be resumed and, if so, when.

R.T.C. KNIGHTS SEE GANDHIJI.

Messrs. Sapru, Sastri and Jayakar met Gandhiji immediately after his return from the Viceroy's House and discussed further procedure. Political circles do not attach much importance to the temporary break, provided both the sides are enabled to resume these conversations in the same frank spirit in which they have discussed it for two days.

The Irwin-Gandhi conversations were resumed at 2-30 this afternoon and lasted till 5-10 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi was cheerful when interviewed by the Associated Press at the Viceroy's House after to-day's conversations, and said humorously, "The issues are hanging up in the clouds. I am not coming to-morrow. That is definite. Beyond that I cannot say".

Mahatma Gandhi consults other leaders immediately after which he is likely to resume conversations in a few days. Political circles consider that this development is not unexpected in view of the fact that further negotiations seem desirable when Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrive here.—A. P.

PLEDGED TO SWARAJ

American Indians' Offer To Mahatmaji.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.

Sjt. Haridas Muzumdar, one of the "Ironsides" of Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi salt party has cabled the following message to Gandhiji: Convey condolences to Pt. Jawaharlal. The Hindustan Association and American friends of India pledge to you and Congress hearty loyalty and Co-operation for the attainment of swaraj.

PANDIT MALAVIYA SUMMONED

—:o:—

To Help In Conversations

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been requested to proceed to Delhi presumably to help in the conversations. He reached Allahabad by motor from Benares to-day to catch the Punjab Mail here.—A. P.

PREVENTING SLAVE TRAFFIC.

BRITISH PRECAUTIONS IN THE RED SEA.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Henderson stated that apart from the fact that two of His Majesty's sloops were regularly stationed in the Red Sea to prevent slave traffic from Africa to Arabia, no special steps had been taken during recent months, but the question was at present being considered.

Earl Winterton pointed out that Lady Simon had collected evidence that this traffic was increasing and suggested the addition of another vessel to those stationed in the Red Sea. Mr. Henderson replied that he could not commit himself to it.—Reuter.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Leaves For Delhi

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left Bombay for Delhi on Wednesday morning in response to a telegraphic message from Mahatma Gandhi. It is understood that he has been invited to take part in the Working Commitee meeting which is called on the 24th instant to meet at Delhi and also to discuss the situation arising out of Irwin pourparlers. It is said that Sardar Vallabhbhai's opinion is sought on the question of instituting an inquiry into police excesses which is one of the subjects for discussion between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi.

ALL QUIET AT BENARES

—:o:—

Leader's Efforts Towards Peace

26 KILLED: 210 INJURED.

BENARES, Feb. 17.

The Collector of Benares wires to the Associated Press:—

"To-day was almost quiet in Benares City and except for the fact that the shops in the immediate neighbourhood of the Chowk still remain closed, there is nothing to show that the City is not absolutely normal. At 4 p. m. a crowded meeting of the citizens was held in the Town Hall under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner. This was addressed by Dr. Bhagwandas, Maulvi Abdul Majid, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Habibullah, Lieutenant Ishar Singh and others. Resolutions were passed deploring the communal riots, expressing sympathy with the sufferers and raising funds for the repair of temples, mosques, shops and houses and compensating the injured.

CASUALTIES.

"The total number of casualties for the last week was 236. The number killed was 20 Mahomedans and 6 Hindus. The number grievously hurt was 17 Mahomedans and 20 Hindus and the number discharged from the hospital 66 Mahomedans and 107 Hindus. No further official communique will be issued."—A. P.

AUTOCRACY IN JETPUR

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

The Jetpur State in Kathiawar has issued orders against picketing and prohibiting entry and authorising deportation of outsiders whose activities are likely to cause a breach of the public peace.

It will be recalled that the Rajkote State Taluka court recently passed similar orders.—A. P.

RAILWAY WORKERS CONDEMN RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS

—:o:—

A mass meeting of Rly. worker was held at Kalyan on Wednesday Mr. K. G. Kulkarni presiding. Messrs. Khedjikar, Ranadive, Giyabai Bhatt and other addressed the meeting. Pointed references were made to Sir George Rainy's speech containing a threat of wage-cut and retrenchment under the plea of economy. The meeting condemned the proposals for wage-cut and retrenchment as a fresh attack on the G. I. P. workers and as a flagrant breach of the promises of the Railway Board regarding the reinstatement of G. I. P. strikers.

TROUBLED SPAIN.

—:o:—

Youths Shout "Death To King."

BUT CROWDS CHEER HIM.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Madrid—The feeling of acute nervousness has been intensified in consequence of Senhor Sanchez Guerra's failure to form a Cabinet. He has recommended to King Alfonso to send for Melquiades Alvarez, the reformist leader, who stated yesterday that the King must stand aside and not interfere in politics.

Political leaders whom Senhor Sanchez Guerra yesterday interviewed in gaol have made a declaration that they support the statement of Senhor Alcala Zamora, (who is also in gaol) which is strongly Republican in sentiment. It is believed that the Socialists are ready to call general strike at any time.

It is persistently reported that martial law may be proclaimed this evening and dictatorship may be established under presidency of General Saro. General Martinez Anido (who was Primo de Riveras right hand man and Minister of Interior in his Cabinet) is reported to have been summoned by air from the Continent. Censorship was re-established at 7 a.m. on Tuesday.

LATER.

The attempt to re-establish the military dictatorship under the leadership of General Saro has failed. Nevertheless the situation has gravitated strongly towards the Right, and constitutional guarantees have again been suspended. Interest at present centres round the septuagenarian Admiral Aznar, non-politician head of Navy, seeking to form a Cabinet of "monarchical unity". He claims that he has already secured support of proved loyalists such as Marquis of Alhucemas, Count Romanones and Senores Maura, La Cierva and Cambo.

Several groups of youths paraded the main streets shouting "Long Live Republic", and "Death to the King" and overturned and set fire to a vehicle. The police charged and dispersed them. Queen Ena was accorded an ovation by crowds at the station. The King and Queen later appeared on a balcony and were given an ovation. Senhor Berenguer is forming Cabinet.—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE

—:o:—

To Meet In Delhi Or Bombay

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee fixed for February 24 will be held at Delhi if the Irwin-Gandhi conference is prolonged, and otherwise in Bombay.

Mr. Gandhi held a Conference to-night with Indian Commercial leaders.—A. P.

"Sunday Chronicle"

Special Number

Notice To Agents And Advertisers.

The "Sunday Chronicle", dated March 22nd, 1931, will be issued as a special edition, in view of the forthcoming CONGRESS SESSION. It will be profusely illustrated and will contain several Original and Thought-provoking Articles by Eminent Contributors.

The Price will be only **4** As.

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Advertisers and Agents are requested to Book their Orders Early.

76 LAKHS FALL IN EXCISE REVENUE

(Continued from page 1.)

be utilised for agricultural experiments and development.

FAMINE FUND EXCESS EXHAUSTED.

Honourable members are aware that originally the intention was to meet from the annual assignment to the Famine Fund part of the interest charges on the borrowings of the Barrage, to the extent of 10 lakhs. After the reduction of the annual assignment this became impossible, and for a time the charge was met from the excess Fund. But the Famine Fund excess has been exhausted and there is no possibility of a contribution from revenues. Last year it was decided to to meet this charge from the ordinary revenues. But the present state of finances is such that the ordinary revenues are not enough to meet the ordinary expenditure. Therefore, as the honourable members may perhaps be aware, debiting the 11 lakhs to revenue would merely mean borrowing at 6-1/2 per cent. instead of at 6-1/4 per cent., an immediate addition to our interest charges and an increase to our deficit at the expense of the provincial credit. The money that we borrow for the Barrage is for a productive purpose and as such can be borrowed at the ordinary rate. It is therefore proposed to borrow this sum of 10 lakhs for paying the interest of the Barrage loan under that head.

The year 1930-31, as already stated, was opened with a balance of 245 lakhs of which 104 were in the Famine Fund. The revised estimates show that the closing balance will be 131 lakhs, and as explained in the introductory note, this will be made up of 75 lakhs Famine Fund, 30 lakhs loan balance, 23 lakhs Central Road Fund, 2 lakhs Press depreciation and 1 lakh only real working balance.

I would particularly request the attention of the honourable members to paragraph 4 of the introductory note. That explains why the expenditure figure appears more in spite of the retrenchment of approximately 30 lakhs. I may also request the attention of the honourable members to pages 7 and 8 of my budget speech for the last year. They will find what retrenchments were effected last year. The only possible source of further retrenchment which is open to Government other than a further definite curtailment of public services is in salaries.

STEEL FRAME CANNOT BE TOUCHED.

The honourable members are aware that the salaries of the All-India Services are fixed by the Secretary of State and guaranteed by the Government of India Act. As regards the Provincial Services they are given approximately the same scales of pay throughout British India. Legal opinions differ as regards the power of Government to reduce the salaries of existing men. We can however regulate the salaries of new entrants, and this we are preparing to do. It is however most desirable that all Provincial Governments should act in concord in this matter and the first opportunity will be taken to obtain a decision.

It is only in the ministerial services that the salaries in this Presidency differ to an appreciable extent from the salaries paid in other Provinces. Our Presidency is more liberal with regard to salaries and the number of posts. Dearness of living in this Presidency is responsible for the first, and sparseness of population and the extensive area account for the second. When the salaries of these posts were revised in 1921-22 Government reserved the right to reduce them in case the index figure of the cost of living showed an appreciable decline. I must say that the prices have gone down now. But the question is whether in these troublesome times when the energies of all Government officers are tried to the utmost it would be a wise policy to reduce salaries to which they have been accustomed to look forward. It is for this Honourable House to give me a lead in that direction. As regards the new entrants steps are being taken to revise the scales.

REDUCTION IN ALLOWANCES.

Retrenchment cannot go on indefinitely. There must come a point beyond which we cannot go without a breakdown in the administration. We have abolished the Development Department, the Water Diviner to Government, and the Superintending Engineer, Minor Irrigation Works. This year the Boring Department has been abolished. The activities of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, and the Consulting Surveyor to Government have also been curtailed. Travelling and other allowances have been reduced, and this is in effect a real reduction of salary to the classes affected, and must result in some loss of efficiency where touring is diminished. We have provided for a total saving of 29 lakhs in the

One good thing during the current year is the settlement of the dispute between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay with regard to the taking over of Blocks 8 of the Back Bay Reclamation.

APOLOGIA FOR NEW TAXATION

It is difficult at this stage to tell this Honourable House what the actual deficit would be during the ensuing year. The total estimate of revenue is 1,524 lakhs and the total expenditure debitable to revenue is 1,589 lakhs. The anticipated deficit is 65 lakhs. There is also a nominal deficit of 28 lakhs under capital and debt sections for the reasons explained in the Blue Book note.

It is misfortune that Government should be compelled to demand increased revenue all round at a time when the public is also feeling the pinch. I have already observed that it is unsound finance to borrow for ordinary expenditure, but every effort has been made to avoid it as far as possible. Honourable members are also aware that the rate of interest has gone up. Last year we expected to borrow at 5 1/2 and 5 3/4 per cent., but we have actually to pay 6 1/4 for productive and 6 1/2 for unproductive loans.

Honourable members must have noticed that Government have decided to introduce "charas" again in the Bombay Island and Ahmedabad City. In spite of the strictest precautions taken by the Excise staff large quantities of "charas" are being smuggled in both these places. The result is that Government are losing their revenue without any corresponding benefit to the people.

It is also intended to increase the scale of fees for the privilege of the vend of beer.

INCREASE IN FEES

The proposal to increase fees in secondary schools and colleges has been twice suggested to this Honourable House. Owing to financial stringency Government have been compelled to effect a reduction of 5 per cent. in the grants due to local authorities including the Bombay Municipality for primary education next year. It has also been found necessary to continue to omit all provisions for building grants except (1) a small sum of Rs. 21,000 for building grants of small primary schools of local bodies, and (2) a provision of Rs. 11,000 for building grant for the V. J. T. Institute. The aided institutions are already living from hand to mouth and they are anxious to raise the fees if Government give a lead. So long as this stringency continues they will be doubly nit if they cannot raise the fees. It is for this Honourable House to advise the Educational Minister as to the course he should follow to help these aided schools and colleges.

Under the Medical budget also a reduction has had to be made in the grants for diets and medicines and the rates of honoraria to honorary medical officers.

DIVERTING PETROL FUND

The revenue figure of the ensuing year of 1,524 lakhs includes a sum of Rs. 39 lakhs from petrol tax—23 lakhs being the balance of the current year and 16 lakhs being the expected amount for the next year. As remarked in paragraph 4 of the introductory note owing to the financial conditions the Government of Bombay have proposed to the Government of India to divert, as a temporary measure, their share of the Petrol Fund from the provision of new communications to help to meet the maintenance charges of provincial roads. If this permission is refused either the deficit will increase or the provision for the maintenance and repairs of the roads will have to be reduced.

NEW BILLS

The Bills which will be introduced in the present session and for which I expect the wholehearted support of this Honourable House will be these:

Bills to amend—

(1) The Court-fees Act;
(2) The Stamp Act;
(3) The Transfer of Property Act; and
(4) The Succession Duty Bill.

The expected revenue from the first three Bills which over and above that included in the Acts of last year, now repeated, amounts to about 8 lakhs, has been included in the budget on the revenue aside and if this Honourable House accepts the first reading it is proposed after referring them to a Select Committee to carry them through all the three readings in the current session.

HOW TO MEET DEFICIT

The deficit of the current year has been met partly from our balance and partly by retrenchment. For the ensuing year if the Honourable House is good enough to allow the above Bills to pass, there will still remain a large deficit which may have to be met by borrowing. It is too early to forecast what the actual deficit would be.

During the current year a committee was appointed of which I was the Chairman for considering what steps should be taken about the disposal of the High Court Funds. The report of the committee has been forwarded to the Government of India, and if the recommendations of the committee are accepted we expect an additional credit to revenue in the current year of 3 lakhs—2 lakhs being the transfer from the accumulations of certain High Court Funds to general revenues and 1 lakh on account of receipts from fees which were hitherto kept separate in these funds.

The debt position of the Government is very clearly explained at pages 22-23 of the Blue Book in statements E and F.

NOT GETTING A FULL MEAL

From the trend of events it seems that the revenues of this Presidency are not capable of any further expansion unless fresh sources of revenue are given to us in the new settlement under the impending reforms. At present we are not only living from hand to mouth but we are not even getting a full meal. We all hope and expect that that much-needed help will be forthcoming very soon and a calmer atmosphere will be introduced in the Presidency, resulting, concurrently with the reforms, in the general improvement of trade and commerce. With some additional revenue we shall be able to set our house in order and will be in a position to spend more money to ameliorate the condition of the masses.

R. T. C SCHEME RESERVATIONS

(Continued from page 6.)

the revenues and expenditure at the disposal of the Federal Government of India; and this scope would be probably much less if one bears in mind that the most considerable items in the public revenue in the future Commonwealth Government of India, namely, the revenue from the Customs, will be a diminishing source, inasmuch as the fiscal policy of the future Government of India will be intensively protectionist as far as we can see ahead; and will in consequence be productive of no increased revenues. Hence, out of a total gross Central budget of 130 crores of rupees, as at present if 55 crores of rupees are reserved and unchangeable by the Legislature in respect of the Army, 50 crores in respect of public debt of all kinds; and 20 crores in respect of the salaries and pensions and emoluments of all kinds, there will be hardly 5 crores left for the Finance Minister to undertake any radical change, whether for abolishing the Salt-tax, or promoting any industry by subsidy in the financial or fiscal policy of India. It is needless to say how it is impossible to agree to this. And all this without any mention of the financial plight of the Provincial Governments, who will have to face reduction in their Land and Excise revenue.

(To Be Continued)

COUNCIL OF STATE BETRAYS COUNTRY

—:o:—

Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, February 17.

In the Council of State to-day Mr. Emerson had exchange of smile with Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, when he found that there was none among the non-officials to speak on the Punjab Criminal Law Supplementary Amendment Bill. The speech with which he moved its consideration was tuned up to answer all possible objections, like those heard in the Assembly.

Mr. Emerson repeatedly stressed that the original Act was passed by a majority in the Punjab Council and therefore, by the people of Punjab and that this was merely to supplement that Act by providing safeguards in favour of convicted person.

There was none in the Upper Chamber even to allude to the threat offered in the Punjab Council by Sir Henry Craik that if that Bill was not passed there were certification powers.

As in the Council of State so in the Assembly the Railway Budget speech was introduced in mute and sullen house. Mr. T. G. Russell in Council of State did not make any mention of representation of Muslims in the Railway Service. It was reserved for the Assembly where Sir George Rainy announced that as a result of special enquiry in three Railways Government came to the conclusion that adequate steps had not been taken to give effect to the policy of Government and so further measures would now be introduced at very early date. This was considered in the lobbies as merely sugar-coating the bitter pill of the budget proposals and as a bid for Muslim members' votes:

KHADI PROPAGANDA IN KATHIAWAR

—:o:—

Sjt. Manilal Kothari's Efforts

(From A Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Feb. 15.

The whole of Kathiawar observed "Pandit Motilal Day" according to the Mandate of Mahatma Gandhi. Under instructions from Sjt. Manilal Kothari, the public of Kathiawar warmly responded to the appeal of Bapuji. Glowing tributes were paid to the services and sacrifices of the Anand Bhuvan family. The public of Kathiawar particulary felt the loss, because Pandit Motilalji was a happy link to solve the problem of British India and Indian States.

FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED.

In Kathiawar, through the arduous efforts of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Sjt. Fulchandbhai, Sjt. Shivanand and others, foreign cloth of worth Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs is sealed. The Sawrastra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal and the Kathiawar Picketing Mandal, under the direct supervision of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, have succeeded in their picketing campaign. Jetpur, Bhavnagar, Porbander, Morvi, Limbdi, Dhrangadhra and other places of Kathiawar have submitted to the Congress.

The Khadi Board of Kathiawar has decided to open stores at places like Jetpur and Wadhwan Camp and open production centres also. Sjt. Manilal Kothari is collecting money for the purpose and about Rs. 10,000 are collected. The Board has decided to invest Rs. 50,000 for such purposes. The Khadi-loving public of Kathiawar has also decided to open stores in different places. Amreli and Dhrangadhra will play a very important part in khadi production.

MOTILAL DAY AT CHEMBUR

—:o:—

Lady Pickets At Thana Auction

(From A Correspondent.)

CHEMBUR, Feb. 16.

In persuance of the order issued by Mahatma Gandhi, the resident of Trombay Island observed "Motilal Day" on Sunday, the 15th instant and a procession of ladies and gentlemen was taken out at 8-30 p.m. and was led by the revered old worker of Chembur, Mr. Keshawrao Jasvantji Chemburkar. The procession was peaceful, all persons going bearheaded to express the feeling of mourning. It then terminated near a big tank at Chembur where Mr. Keshavrao Chemburkar read the resolution deafted by Mahatma Gandhi, and requested the people to observe fast.

Trombay Island Prohibition League had sent a batch of five lady volunteers to Thana on the 11th, 12th 13th and 14th instant to picket at the auction of liquor shop. There included Mrs. Lukmani, Miss Yamuna Amre, Miss Gulab Gunapatrao Chemburkar, Mrs. Sumatibai Govindrao Chamburkar and Shrimati Lad.

MAHATMAJI'S DISCIPLE SUMMONED BY MAGISTRATE

—:o:—

Mr. V. L. Kane, one of the chosen eighties of Mahatmaji, and a teacher in the Veishya-Vidya Shram, was served with a summons under Section 61 (F) to present himself before the 2nd Class Magistrate of Chiplun, on the 23rd instant.

REVDANDA BANNS FOREIGN CLOTH.

Revdanda is the second big town in Alibag Taluka to get all its stock of foreign cloth sealed. This is the outcome of the persuation by workers in Alibag.

VANAR SENA DISPERSED BY CANES

—:o:—

Sequel To Census Boycott At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

For days past propaganda has been carried on in the city to boycott the census and last night meetings were held in different parts of the city. To-day members of the Vanar Sena are moving about, and at the approach of the census officers, they warn the people. In two or three places the police had to disperse the Vanar Sena by using canes.

SECRETARY ARRESTED.

The Secretary of the Jamalpur Ward Committee was arrested this morning in connection with a speech made last night.—A. P.

REVENUE MEMBER TO VISIT NASIK

The Director of Information, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue Member, will proceed to Nasik on Friday, February 20 and will halt there for two days.

CONCEDE GANDHIJI'S DEMANDS.

'erchants' Cable To Mr. Benn

(From A Correspondent.)

URAN, Feb. 18.

On behalf of the merchants of Uran, Mr. R. J. Tunjekar has cable to Mr. Benn requesting him to authorise Lord Irwin, on behalf of Parliament, to agree to Gandhiji's terms of truce.

The fact that Gandhiji had a four-hour conference with Lord Irwin is a good augury. It has begun well, let's hope it will end well too.

Gandhiji's terms of truce, as any dispassionate observer can see, are not conceived in any spirit of vanity; not have they been put forward with a view to dictate terms to Government. The basic idea of those terms is none other than that which permeats all of Gandhiji's activities viz. the benefit of the poar masses. One may well challenge his critics to single out any one condition of Gandhiji's and show that it is not conceived in the interest of the masses, writes Mr. Tungekar in a statement to the press.

The demand for an impartial enquiry into police excesses has a two-fold object. Firstly to enable the Congress to vindicate its peaceful and non-violent creed and secondly to give an opportunity to the Government to show that nothing but the "minimum force" was used and that too only when absolutely necessary.

The term relating to the cessation of repressive activities is only natural. How can peace talks progress and bear any fruit while the lathi is cracking all over the country and hospitals continue to present tragic scenes of mained humanity? Whoever heard of peace parleys while the war-time atmosphere was yet stinking into the nostuls of every peaceful citizen?

Lastly, is it a crime to try to persuade one's fellow countrymen to give up drinking liquor or using foreign material?

I would, therefore, respectfully appeal to His Excellency to agree to Gandhiji's term of truce and usher in an era of peace and plenty in this unfortunate land.

Before concluding, I cannot but help referring to the mischievous propaganda of certain Englishmen, who descry Lord Irwin and desire no peace. Why can't such have patience and confidence in Lord Irwin?

Gandhiji has always deserved peace, provided it is peace with honour. Every one is hankering for peace, concludes the statement. "I hope the Ramzan I'd will bring peace and contentment for all. India is waiting for Britain's hand of friendship" and sympathy and help-solicited.

AT SECUNDERABAD

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

The members and sympathisers of the Non-Political National Workers' Association, Secunderabad, carried out, with modifications suited to the aims and objects of the association, Mahatma Gandhi's mandate in connection with the "Shraddha" of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru as per following programme:

At 9 A.M. a procession of mourners without headgear started from the rooms of the association in Market Street, and went through the principal streets of the town. It was led by Sadhaka Siddhantananda (better known as Mr. Baji Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.,) the president of the association, who carried a black flag. A portrait of the Panditjee adorned with a garland of hand spun yarn was taken. About 500 persons joined the procession walking in double file.

In the afternoon a meeting was held in Jamshed Hall. There was a large attendence and there were a few ladies also present. The Sadhaka delivered a discourse on "Bodily death and immortality of the soul, with special reference to the duties of the living towards the dead". After the discourse the following declaration—not, it will be seen, altogether on the lines of that prescribed by Mahatma Gandhi—was repeated after the president, in English, Hindi and Telugu, all those present standing at the time.

HUNDREDS FAST.

Hundreds of persons observed the fast prescribed by Mahatmaji, while several made it more rigorous by making it Nirjali i.e., without taking even a drop of water, from Sunday morning to Monday morning.

On Monday about 500 poor were fed under the auspices of the association, the expenses being borne by Seth Ram Dayal of Regiment Bazaar, Secunderabad.

On the 15th inst. Hindu workmen of the Lalaguda Railway Workshop subscribed among themselves and out of the amount collected fed about 500 poor in honour of the late Panditji.

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PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU "SHRADDHA DIN"

—:o:—

At Khar

Under the auspices of the Khar Congress Committee a public procession in memory of the deceased started from Khar old market at 2-30 p.m. on Sunday and terminated at Laxminagar Mandir at 3 p.m. where a public meeting was held. The resolution suggested by Mahatma Gandhi was adopted and pledges were taken from those assembled. The collection for the Congress fund on the memorial day amounted to Rs. 25 cash and a set of golden buttons. A similar meeting was held at Danda at 4-30 p.m. and the same procedure was followed.

HOLLYWOOD STARS

—:o:—

Special Matinee At The Excelsior

The song and dance variety attraction on the stage of the Excelsior Theatre by Miss Elaine Koch and Master Jaybee, the popular child-stars of Hollywood, has proved a great "draw", and in response to public demand the management have arranged for a special matinee show on Thursday at 4 p.m. The variety is in conjunction with a spectacular all-talking film "Alf's Button."

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN AT ANKOLA

—:o:—

Mamlatdar's Persuasion Fails

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Feb. 17.

"Motilal Day" was observed all over the Ankola taluka. A programme of silent processions, meetings, renewing of Swadeshi pledges, and prayers was gone through. No-tax campaign is in full swing. Ankola landlords have withheld six to ten per cent as a protest against the Government policy and in sympathy with the rayats.

The Ankola Mamlatdar with Mr. Shanbhag and six armed police arrived at Singanmukhi village on the evening of the 14th instant. Failing to secure any private house they occupied the school premises. They sent for the khatedars but none came. Mr. Shanbhag sent for man to prepare tea. But usually obliging villagers refused to cater to the Government servants. The shopkeepers refused to sell sugar. Even a woman selling sugarcane refused likewise.

Being disappointed the police entered the village and managed to haul up one khatedar. The Mamlatdar said, "Ankola leaders themselves and rich landlords have paid their revenue. You lack discrimination between right and wrong methods. We too want Swaraj. The Government is strong enough to collect the revenue dues. Why pay after suffering. You will not be boycotted. Dr. Hardikar has personally assured me about this. Pay now. I cannot come again."

All persuasion failing, the party left the village disppointed. The villagers all over the taluka are determined. The police behaviour is peaceful. Forfeiture notices and drastic measures are anticipated from the 25th instant. Sjts. Narayanrao Joshi and Datar of Belgaum have completed their Ankola taluka tour and will speak here to-day on the present situation.

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Stone Glories Of Pharaoh.

(By J. A. SPENDER).

If one needed a rest cure, I could imagine nothing more delightful than to spend a few weeks going backwards and forwards along the stretch of the Nile between Assuan and Wady Halfa.

The sky throbs with light and colour in infinite variety from dawn to dark; a cool breeze comes over the great expanses of water; the villages and temples on either shore are a perpetual interest, the Nile boats with their swelling triangular sails and different kinds of human and other freight give a sense of life and business, and if there were nothing else to look for there would be always the birds—geese, ducks, osprey, cranes, herons and the flocks of white pigeons which circle about the villages. On our way up we even saw a crocodile lying on a little island amidst a crowd of birds.

THE TWO SHORES.

On the western shore the sands are bright yellow, and one peeps between the desert cliffs into the great Sahara, which stretches a thousand miles or more, before human habitation is seen again. On the eastern or Red Sea side the sands are grey and the rocks nearly black, and here, too, there are three or four hundred miles of desolation before the sea is reached.

Sometimes the river narrows and runs under steep rock cliffs rising sheer out of the water, but more often there are fringes of cultivation on the shore and groves of palm, tamarisk, mimosa and acacia clustering about the villages.

As one goes along one hears incessantly the whining sound of the water wheels scooping from the river in a chain of buckets and pouring it into the little canals which irrigate the cultivated plots—the patient ox going round and round exactly as in the days of Pharaohs.

SUNRISE ON THE NILE.

Some moments dwell specially in memory. About six in the morning on the second day I was woke by a light coming into my cabin which told me that something was happening. I stepped out and looked across the river to a flaming orange sky behind a wall of jagged cliff all violet shot with green.

Below on the shore was a palm grove dimly made out against this background, and the whole was reflected in silver water which gave the dark masses the sheen of black satin. A moment later bright rays streamed up into the sky and then the sun came suddenly over the ridge, extinguishing the whole scene and turning it to a grey dazzle. I have never seen so much happen in so short a time.

THE GREAT RESERVOIR.

The whole stretch of river from above the Assuan Dam to Abu Simbel, about 160 miles, has been turned by the dam into a vast reservoir, which for a large part of the year submerges what used to be a broad belt of cultivated land. When the dam is raised still more will be submerged and the reservoir will extend for another hundred miles. For the first twenty miles after Assuan one sees village after village on both banks with apparently no means of subsistence. The mud huts come right down to the river, and behind there is nothing but rock and sand.

Those, one is told, are the homes of the Berberans, who make such admirable servants in the houses and hotels of Cairo and Alexandria. Their families live on their wages and get a little fish out of the river during seven months out of the twelve. During the other five the water, which is regulated from the dam, is let down about six feet, with the result that strips of land about fifty feet broad are uncovered which yield enough in the months to provide all that the villagers want of maize and greenstuff.

What will happen when the dam is raised and more land is submerged I don't know, but the greater good of lower Egypt which will be enabled to bring more land under cultivation is said to override the interests of the minority in this region. They are promised compensation, but no money can atone to them for the loss of their land.

THE TEMPLE OF ABU SIMBEL.

For years past I have longed to see the great Rock Temple of Abu Simbel, which is the glory of the Upper Egypt, and one comes to it on the evening of the second day. It is indeed a stupendous affair, and the mere mechanical feat of scooping a sort of cathedral 180ft. long 60ft. broad and 50ft. high out of solid rock leaves one gaping. The word "cathedral" gives the best idea of it, for it has aisles and side chapels; it narrows towards the innermost sanctuary, and its roof is supported by enormous square pillars. But the total effect is scarcely religious, rather it is intimidating and barbaric.

All the monuments that Rameses II has left behind him in Egypt suggest that he was an insatiable egoist and self-advertiser."

The great seated Colossi which flank the temple entrance are all portraits of Rameses, and there are at least a score of his portraits in the sculptures on the walls within. He is god and man alternately. Rameses the man is seen making offerings to Rameses the god. He stands 30ft. high against each of the pillars supporting the roof. He is doing heroic deeds in all postures—shooting arrows in his chariots, standing haughtily over prostrate captives, smiting his enemies with a club, hacking at them with a curved sword in the great series of sculptured pictures which illustrate the war which he waged with the Hittits some 3,200 years ago.

To see these piercingly vivid living pictures coming suddenly out of the mists of time and brilliantly lit with electric light (without which they would be totally invisible) is to get one of the great thrills of Egyptian travel.

A WARNING TO INVADERS.

Certainly it is not a temple of peace. Any Nubian invader tempted to come this way would have looked up from the river to see these frowning figures keeping guard over its doors, and, if he had gone within, would have learnt of the terrible prowess and ruthless character of the great Sovereign who ruled all Egypt and had conquered the Hittites and brought Palesting under his sway. There are many more beautiful monuments in Egypt, but there is none which in the same way brings home to one the haughty pride and ruthlessness of the ancient conqueror or his entire conviction that he was one with his gods and that they were all in league with him.

The whole company of heaven—Amon-Re, Mut, Re-Harakhte, Isis, Astarte—is depicted on these walls, and the King is familiarly at home with all of them.

I must add a word about the river steamers run by the Sudan Government .They are as perfect as such things can be, spotlessly clean, beautifully managed, the food excellent, captain and officers friendly and helpful. To come back the same way is a pleasure to look forward to.—"News Chronicle."

LET BRITAIN YIELD TO THE INEVITABLE.

—:0:—

Grant Of Self-Government Is The Only Way Of Holding India.

(BY A. G. GARDINER.)

The curtain is descending upon the great drama at St. James' palace and all the turbaned and princely guest who have made this winter for ever memorable in London are taking their departure for their distant homes, writes A. G. G. in the "John Bull".

In a word the Round Table Conference is practically over. With what result?

Time alone can tell us, but this at least may be said at the outset with confidence, that the conference has succeeded beyond all expectation.

It is true that the expectation was low. At one time it was even doubtful whether the conference could meet at all in face of the situation in India, the refusal of the Indian Congress to take any part in it, and the inflexible hostility of Gandhi.

This fear was overcome, and in the end a gathering more representative of all India than any that has ever been held in history was assembled. But still with small hope of success.

Few looked for any definite result, many anticipated complete failure and an early and violent disruption of the conference. I doubt whether anyone expected the measure of success achieved.

Before referring to the nature of that success, let us look at the causes which led to the change of atmosphere.

I put in the first place the fact that it was a Labour Government and a Laour Prime Minister who had the matter in hand.

I say this without any predilection for either. But the fact is irrefutable, Had the spirit of Imperialism been in the ascendant, disaster must have been swift and sure.

The conference was absolutely free from that spirit, and the Indians were never made to feel that they were the suppliants of a subject race asking for privileges from a governing race. Their pride was never wounded, their title to equality never challenged.

Next to this, the most important factor was the startling and entirely unexpected declaration by the Indian princes at the opening of the conference that they were prepared to throw in their lot with British India.

No one had hoped for this. The Simon report had dismissed it as a remote possibility. The Viceroy's message, written on the eve of the conference, did not contemplate it as an attainable ideal.

How it was brought about we do not know. But it changed the whole landscape and simplified the entire problem.

INDIAN STATE.

While the native States, governed by the Indian princes and comprising a third of India, stood out, the pacification of British India was infinitely difficult.

But with the unanimous consent of the princes to come in the way was clear to an All-India solution on federal lines.

From that key-note struck on the first day the conference never wavered.

Favoured by this stroke of luck, Mr. MacDonald and the Lord Chancellor very wisely held their hand and left the Indian delegations to fight out their domestic issues openly and before the world.

The chief of those issues is, of course, the Hindu-Moslem problem. Roughly there are 250 million Hindus and 60 million Moslems.

And the overshadowing issue of the conference has been the question of securing an accommodation between these powerful blocks, without which no settlement of the Indian problem on self-governing lines is possible.

That accommodation had not at the time of writing been reached, but it had been brought within sight of achievement.

Behind this battle of the creeds the conference in its various committees steadily worked out the principles of a new federal constitution for India.

In so far as self-government for the provinces was concerned, there was practically no opposition.

Dual government disappears, and each province is to have its own elected Legislature and Cabinet, without any reserved subjects. This was foreshadowed in the Simon report.

What was not foreshadowed in the Simon report, or regarded as possible at the opening of the conference, was the concession of self-government at the centre.

Fortunately, the action of the Indian States in coming into the scheme had paved the way for this critical issue, and when Lord Reading on behalf of the Liberal delegation declared for a central Indian executive responsible to an Indian Parliament the triumph of the conference was assured.

This central Cabinet has no authority over the Army or foreign affairs. These subjects will still remain in the hands of the Viceroy and his Council. There will also be safeguards in relation to finance and commerce.

But apart from these subjects, which cannot be surrendered yet without peril to India, the Indian people are offered a measure of self-government hardly distinguishable from that enjoyed by the Dominions.

With this great gesture the Indian delegates are returning to their own land.

What will be the manner of their reception? Will Gandhi relent?

I do not think he will. He is a fanatic obsessed with the idea of driving out all Western thought and restoring India to primitive conditions.

Will the Congress yield? Not willingly. Having refused to join in the conference, it will aim at bringing its achievements to naught.

There will be a bitter battle, but I believe that as the delegates move among the people the tide will turn, and that in the end the scheme they have to offer will be accepted.

And what of this country? Will it accept too?

India, with a gathering momentum, has declared that it will no longer accept the government of the past.

It has brought administration to a standstill, and trade with this country, as Lancashire knows to its cost, to an end.

We cannot govern her by force if we would, and I hope we should not if we could. We can only govern her with her consent.

In securing that consent we have to take risks. We have taken them before—in Canada, in South Africa, in Ireland. And who is there to-day who will say that they were not well taken?

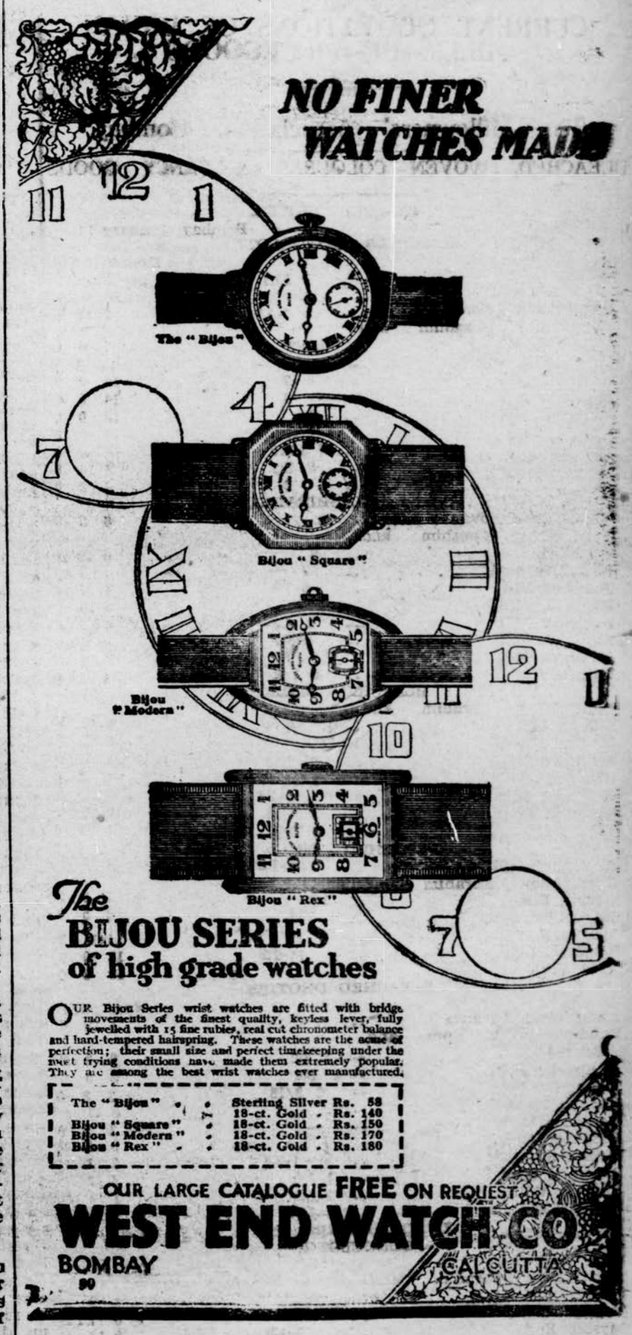
So in the long run will it be with India. In giving her self-government we are keeping her in the British Commonwealth system.

The alternative is not to hold her 300 millions down with 70000 bayonets. That cannot be done.

The alternative is to see her cut the painter altogether to her own ruin and to our incalculable disaster.

It is for these reasons that I rejoice that the conference has come through its ordeal, and has opened a new and more splendid chapter in the history of Great Britain and India.

May the work done at St. James' Palace be crowned with success.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Bombay, January 14.

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NAME OF MILL.	Lbs.	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad Advance	7-1/2	7 14 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	8-1/2	7 5 0
Khatau Makanji	—	14 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	7	14 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	6	14 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	7	15 0 0
Mysore Spg.	10-1/2	13 6 3
Sholapur Spg.	7 10/16	15 0 0
Swadeshi Mill	5 5/8	6 10 6
Tata Mill	8	7 8 0

BLEACHED SHIRTING.

Ahmedabad Advance (Twill)	9	8 6 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	8	6 12 0
Somanjee Petit	7	5 0 6
Jamshed Mill	5-1/2	4 7 6
Kohinoor Mill	4-1/2	6 10 0
Kohinoor Mill	4 1/8	6 6 0
Kohinoor Mill	4-3/4	7 6 0
Kohinoor Mill	3 7/8	8 4 0
Tata Mill	5 1/8	4 8 0

BLEACHED MULL.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	4	5 12 0
Khatau Makanji	..	8 12 0
Kohinoor Mill	2 7/10	5 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	2 11/16	5 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	3-1/4	6 4 0
Sholapur Spg.	2 9/16	9 0 0
Tata Mill	4 3/4	9 4 0

BLEACHED DRILL.

Alexandra Mill	13-1/2	9 8 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	10	7 8 0
Manockjee Petit	14	8 5 0
Mysore Spg.	15	14 14 3
Swadeshi Mill	14-1/2	13 10 0
Tata Mill	..	12 8 0

BLEACHED DHOTIES.

		(per pair)
Ahmedabad Advance	1 11/16	1 12 6
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	1 3/8	2 3 9
Khandeish Spg.	2 3/4	2 5 0
Khandeish Spg.	2 3/16	3 8 0
Khatau Makanji	..	3 11 0
Kohinoor Mill	—	3 5 0
Kohinoor Mill	..	3 6 0
Mysore Spg.	1-3/4	2 3 9
Sholapur Spg.	1 1/4	4 8 0
Victoria Mill.	1-1/2	1 4 9
Victoria Mill.	1 11/16	1 6 6

DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.

		(per piece)
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	4-1/2	4 2 6
Framjee Petit	10-12	7 0 7 1/2
Mysore Spg.	7-1/2	8 13 6
Swadeshi Mill	4	4 4 0
Tata Mill	—	4 0 0

DYED DRILL.

Somanjee Petit	13	7 14 9
Burhanpur-Tapti	7-1/2/7 3/4	5 13 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Dtd.	9	6 7 6
Framjee Petit	10-1/4/11/1/4	6 14 2 1/4
Manockjee Petit	10	6 9 0

SUSI CHECKS.

Alexandra Mill	3-1/2	3 0 0
Somanjee Petit	3	2 6 0
Burhanpur-Tapti	3	3 11 6
Century Mill	3	2 7 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.,	3	2 7 0
Dinshaw Petit	3	2 6 0
Jamshed Mill	3 1/2	2 15 3
Manockjee Petit	3	2 8 0
Manockjee Petit	4-1/4	3 2 0
Phoenix Mill	3	2 8 0
Rachel Sassoon	3	2 8 6
Sholapur Spg.	3	2 12 0
Kohinoor Mill		8 6 9

STRIPED DRILL.

Burhanpur-Tapti	4 1/2	3 1 6
Century Mill	7	4 12 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.	4-1/2	3 2 0
David Mill	4	2 10 0
Hindoostan Mill	9	5 8 0
Jamshed Mill	4	2 10 0
Phoenix Mill	3 13/16	2 8 0
Western India	4-1/2	3 5 0

STRIPED SUSIS

Ahmedabad Advance	4	4 3 0
Currimbhoys	3-1/4	3 1 6
Edward Sassoon	4	3 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	5-1/2	8 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	6	8 4 0

COATINGS.

Framjee Petit	4-1/2/5-3/4	3 15 0
Kohinoor Mill	6-3/4	7 14 0
Kohinoor Mill	6 5/8	8 14 0
Kohinoor Mill	6 11/16	8 0 0
Mysore Spg.	8	8 8 6
Mysore Spg.	9	9 9 3
Mysore Spg.	7-1/2	9 6 0
Tata Mill	6 15/16	10 8 0

SHOLAPUR CLOTH.

Currimbhoys	3	2 13 0
Somanjee Petit	5-1/2	4 7 6

DOBBY AND JACQUARD

		(per chadar.)
Currimbhoys	1-3/16	1 0 6
Jamshed Mill	1 5/16	1 0 6
Jamshed Mill	1-3/4	1 6 0
Jamshed Mill	1 5/16	1 8 3
Jamshed Mill	2 1/8	1 10 6
Jamshed Mill	1-3/4	1 7 9
Manocjee Petit	3 1/8	2 8 6
Tata Mill	3-3/4	5 3 0

COTTON BLANKETS.

		(per blanket).
Century Mill	2	0 13 0
Century Mill	1 9/16	0 11 0
Jacob Sassoon	1 3/8	0 11

TOWELS.

		(per dozen).
Manockjee Petit	6	6 14 3
Manockjee Petit	12	10 6 6
Tata Mill	12-1/2	16 0 0

TWO AMERICAN BOYS IN THE U. S. S. R.

—:0:—

FAMILY LIFE UNDER NEW CONDITIONS

The "New Republic" New York has been publishing the travel note of two American boys who toured the Soviet. This is the last but one instalment. The two boys who are the authors of this series of letters worked their way over to Russia and found jobs in Moscow, Robin Kinkead as assistant to an American newspaper correspondent and his brother David as an English teacher. Their letters, addressed to their family, were written without thought of publication.

I weigh a hundred and seventy, which is five pounds less than my American weight, but I had too much fat on my belly anyway. Whenever I am hungry I eat. I never stint myself. I enjoy food. In fact, food is no worry at all. The bread and butter for tea sounds pretty meager, but it doesn's seem so at all. The butter is unsalted, which makes it taste better—you remember how good French bread and butter taste?—well, this isn't quite the same, but it's nothing like eating ordinary American white bread and butter. Sometimes I eat two or three glasses of sour milk. I guess you would call it eating, because it is absolutely curdled solid. I put a couple of teaspoonfuls of sugar in it, stir it up until it is about like nice thick cream and then bolt it down with a spoon. It's marvellous. I don't see why I never ate it before. They make all sorts of keen food out of sour milk and sour cream here, a phase of the culinary art that is scandalously neglected in America.

D. K.

Al and I made a big trip to the Communar on the Tverskaya to get some supplies. We needed tea and sunflower-seed oil for frying our sausage, and I wanted to buy my eggs and butter and Al wanted some butter, too. This is the procedure I go through there to get my merchandise: first I go into a small room where there is a girl sitting behind a table with several people waiting around it, usually maids from different embassies and also German wives of German specialists over here. On the table is the omnipresent abacus which they love to figure on. It is pretty fast for addition and subtraction, but after you are all through there is no record of your figuring to check up. I notice that they usually add the sum about three times to make sure, which in the end takes much longer than adding on paper and still leaves no record. Well, I wait until this girl gets through playing with her little machine and then present my correspondent's card. She takes down the name and number and then asks we what I want. I tell her and she writes it down on the same piece of blue paper with my name and number. Then I take this piece of paper to a man behind another table where there are more people gathered around and try to catch his eye. Sometimes he notices me without any wild signs and words on my part, but usually not. He takes the paper suspiciously and looks at it and gives me a calculating glance. Then he says, "We'll have the stuff ready tomorrow." I say, "No. I must have it right away." Then he says, "All right; take a seat."

TRAVELLING.

There are a lot of fellows in white running around, and soon, if he is lucky, he catches one of them and give him my paper. This man takes it curiously and gives it another examination, as if he were a philatelist regarding a rare stamp. Then he wanders off to the basement of the building where all the supplies of stores are kept. They keep them down there so as not to excite the public by having things like eggs and butter in plain view. In about half an hour he comes back with my package all wrapped up and sets it down. I always mark my man, so I know just when he comes back. If I didn't do this I might wait all day for the package, because they don't bother to notify you. I catch him and ask him the damage and he tells me the price. Then I go outside into the main part of the store and line up with a lot of people fumbling with money in front of the cashier's desk. I get a check for the amount and then go in and get my package and the transaction is over with. Both sides feel not a little proud of the accomplishment in which they have taken mutual part. On this trip we had to wait an hour for our stuff, so in the interim Al and went out and had a glass of beer. This took only twenty minutes, so in the remaining time we decided to visit an anti-religious museum hard by that neither of us had seen. The place is closed on only three days of the month, but this happened to be one of those days, so we just wandered about the street for a while until the hour was up. At last, loaded with the big bundle, with its precious cargo of eggs, we waited for Number 18 tram, which would take us within walking distance of home. Three came by, but they were all crowded to the steps with a cluster of people hanging on the outside and the usual little boy riding on the rear. Unembarrassed by a bundle and twenty fragile eggs, such a condition would present no difficulties to me. But I couldn't hang on with that parcel. So we took an A tram, meaning to transfer to a 10 bus when we got to the line. We got there, but the 10 buses were all full and wouldn't let us in. It was by this time three o'clock and I was hungry as hell, because I hadn't had my usual sausage for breakfast, having no oil to fry them in. We hiked the rest of the way home, and then cooked up a great meal of sausage, eggs, bread and butter and tea.

As to maids, lots and lots of Russian families have maids, as well as most of the families of foreign experts here. The amount of work of running a house, even for two, isn't small here. You can't compare it with the same thing in America. There you have running hot water, sinks, drainboards, good gas pressure, and a store on the corner where you can buy anything right away. It take an expert Russian to know where to get the stuff and what to get. You have to go a long way to the stores and stand in line there, and even when you go to the main stores it takes a long time, and at these they aim to sell only to the privileged one what he can't get at other stores. So maids are almost a necessity for people who have other things to do. Twenty rubles a month is the ordinary wage, but some of them get a little more.

R. K.

The other day I saw the famous naked bathers of Moscow. Right down near and under the bridge that is about a stone's throw from the Kremlin, a whole bunch of men and boys—I didn't notice any women—were stalking about on the bank, taking sun baths and swimming absolutely stark naked, and were as calm and nonchalant as you please. I couldn't help feeling a shock when I saw them there, though I had heard so much about it. It hardly seemed possible. Imaging your feelings if you saw a bunch of people walking down Geary Street without a stitch of clothing. That's the way I felt the first time. I'm used to it now though, and it doesn't surprise me any more. In fact, I intend going down and swimming myself, right in the most conspicuous place, for the novelty of it. It ought to be good for inhibitions to run about naked in the centre of a city with a population of about two and a half millions.

D. K.

I've been trying to get a Russian shirt, but the stores I went into either didn't have any in stock or if they did they hadn't any big enough for me. I don't see why they don't arrange somehow to make more clothes here, because if they did I am sure they could sell a lot more and make more money. They never have enough of anything. The minute there is any slight demand for anything, they run right out of it. I guess they're too busy with "sovkhozi" and "colvkhozi" and factories and things to bother about clothes. I guess they figure that if everyone has something on his back that's enough. Most of the kids run around the town in shorts and nothing else. I see lots of grown men walking along the streets with only undershirts on above and I've seen a couple of men going barefoot, but not many.

R. K.

THE TONSOJIAL ART.

I need a haircut pretty badly right now, and that reminds me that the one person I miss most here, outside of the immediate family, is good old Vic, the Palo Alto barber. For one thing, he's cut my hair for so long that I have a feeling that it belongs to him, that he is the only one who really has a right to cut it. Getting my hair cut, which under Vic's gentle caress was a pleasure, something to look forward to, is nothing but an ugly ordeal here. The barber shops here remind me of those in Paris, only they are worse. They all look as though they had been originally intended for meat stores or stores room, and then had decided at the last minute to be barber shops instead. They have a couple of armchairs sitting around, several mirrors hanging askew on the wall, all of different sizes, bottle sitting all out of order on a sheif along the wall that needs painting, hair mixed with dirt on the floor and so on. Over it all hangs a stale smell of cheap perfume. Then the barbers themselves are a rough and unfeeling lot. They give you the impression that they are peasants recently yanked away from their natural position behind the plow. I get that feeling, anyway, because they go at my hair not as though it were alive and fastened to a rather sensitive head, but as though it were a poor cover crop that had to be turned under, in a particularly stubborn plot of ground. It's hard to tell them in Russian all the fine points as to how you want your hair cut, and what few direvtions you are able to splutter out they disregard. When they cut the hair on the side they turn the comb upside down after each slice and run the teeth ruthlessly along the place where your ear fastens on to your head. I always expect them to draw blood, but they haven't yet—not that they haven't tried hard. They use only hand clippers and they are always dull. I think a hoe is the sharpest instrument they have used before and they consider the clippers a sort of hoe for the hair and sharpen it accordingly. I sometimes look up when they are hacking away at the top hair and catch a wistful look in the eye of the barber. I'm positive that he is dreaming that he is in some waving field of wheat, away off in the steppes somewhere, swinging his mighty scythe. The way he handles the scissors confirms this; he drags them across the hair in long, free swishes.

Bob and I have joined the ranks of the naked bathers. We both went in swimming the other day at Sparrow Hills, stark, nanny naked. Quite an experience. There were some "bezprizorni" around, so we took turns, one swimming while the other basked in the sun and watched the clothes. We'd forget for a moment while we were sitting around in the sun that we didn't have any suits on, and it was always a bit of a shock to whichever one was sitting on the bank to see the other one clamly emerge from the water, brazen and nonchalant in his nakedness, and walk clamly up the beach in plain view of women about fifty feet away (in the same condition, so it wasn't so bad). The women's dressing room is so arranged that if you are anywhere near it on the beach you can see right in. The side toward the beach is completely open. The men dispense with such false shame as a dressing room and clamly strip anywhere along the bank that they feel most like dropping their clothes. No one takes it amiss that the men sit and gaze at the women; not even the women.

D. K.

The cigarette shortage in Moscow is now over, but there are still food and goods shortages. We were trying to buy a pair of white trousers and a Russian shirt this morning and also a pair of sandals. But in all the stores where we went they had signs up saying: "No trousers." "No shoes of any kind." When I would ask them for shirts they would smile gently at me and say that of course there were none. Al says that if we wanted to get any of these white embroidered shirts, we should have bought them in the dead of winter and that if we want any clothes for the dead of winter now is the time to buy.

R. K.

CRISIS THAT PASSED.

I have just finished an enjoyable treat. I ate four double-cheese sandwiches. We have nod oven so I make them in a frying pan. I butter the bread and then fry the sandwiches in vegetable grease. I'm glad we thought of buying cheese. It's wonderful stuff. You can't get it in the ordinary stores, but we get it on the correspondent's card. There seems to be a crisis in nearly everything around here now. During the cigarette crisis when a kiosk would occasionally get a load, a line half a block long would form in almost no time and the little cigarette stock would disappear like proverbial hot cakes. It didn't bother me. I sat back and blew great clouds of foul "mahorka" smoke up into the air. There is a crisis in sugar. There is no candy to be had. There is absolutely no sausage except in the private markets, and there it costs five to seven rubles a kilo, instead of one ruble or one and a half, as it costs in the government stores. This is the hardest blow for us to bear. But we get eggs and butter and cheese on the correspondent's card, and may eat in restaurants whenever we want to, so we get plenty.

I have been going around lately in a pair darkbrown plus-fours. I think I may safely say that they are the only pair going about the streets of Moscow today, and probably the first pair that the majority of the people have ever seen. At least 90 percent of the people smile and turn around to look at me after I pass. I can't step out of the door without having at least half a dozen bright cracks passed at the expense of me and my baggy trousers. "Sell me the pants, Mister!" "Americanetz!" Why there should be anything funny about calling a fellow an American I can't guess, but judging by the bursts of laughter that greet this unimaginative quip, I should say that the Muscovites consider it the came of choice and subtle wit. "What's that you're wearing instead of trousers, fellow?" I don't mind the remarks, and it gives the people a lot of fun. Some of the more polite ones try so hard to suppress a smirk that it makes me grin. They take that as a permission to them and they burst out into relieved laughter.

D. K.

"David and Robin Kinkead."

Should Women dread the approach of a perfectly natural event?

NATURE never intended you to suffer unduly. Why is it then that so many thousands of women experience such pain and weakness?

Simply because the body lacks calcium.

That is the reply, supported by the best medical opinion. Calcium is the vital food of every body cell, and any shortage hinders the correct performance of all bodily functions, particularly those of women.

The use of KALZANA, the calcium-food, for a few weeks provides the whole system with all the *calcium* (lime) needed to establish that care-free, vigorous health that Nature intended you to enjoy.

But it must be Kalzana, as only in this scientific form (a combination of sodium-lactate and calcium-lactate) will the calcium be taken up and retained by your body.

Lose your dread—re-establish the functions on a normal basis by starting a course of Kalzana to-day

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RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

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N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

teamers	Tons	Arrive	Leav e
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Feb.	25 Feb.
Hakozaki ,,	10500	....	@24 Feb
Yamagata ,,	3807	20 Feb.	2 Mar.
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	3 Mar.
Mito ,,	7961	25 Feb.	1 Mar.
xIyo ,,	5962	27 Feb.	13 Mar.
Hakusan ,,	10500	....	@24 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo .

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marse Illes
Kashima Maru	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Yasukuni ,,	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Ichibu Maru	22000	4 March	10 Mar.
Tatsuta ,,	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.

*Subject to alteration without notice.

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O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departu e
Forneo Maru	10th Feb.	19th Feb.
Shinyo Maru	21st ,,	24th ,,
TamatsuMaru	17th ,,	25th ,,
Meiko Maru	21st ,,	26th ,,
Shunko Maru	24th ,,	9th Mar.

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NEW SHOW-ROOM
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156-60, Princess St, Bombay 2.
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SHIPPING NEWS
FOR
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

S S Clan Macintosh, Mathews Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

S S British Soldier, Mackenzie, Abadan.
S S Alavi Constantine, Karachi.
S S Queda Warden, Karachi.
S S Gange, Patris, Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Steamer Bandra for Busrah.
Steamer City of Oran for New York.
Steamer Clan Macintosh for Dunkirk.

S S Clan Macintosh:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Macintosh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S British Soldier:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Soldier, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour, for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with ballast.

S S Queda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Queda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Gange:—The I T Coy's steamer Gange, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.

2 Viceroy of India, London 21-2, M M and Co.
3 Queda Karachi 19/2 M M & Co.
5 Hilda, Yokohama 13/2 L T & Mg.
6 Tottori Maru, Karachi, 25-2, N Y Kaisha.
7 Clan Ogilvy, Antwerp, 18-2, L Edward Ltd.
10 Tamatsu Maru Kobe 25/2 O S Kaisha
11 Clan Macintosh, Dunkirk, 21 2, J Finlay & Co.
12 Borneo Maru, Japan, 20-2, O S Kaisha.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 Khandalla Durban 25/2 M M and Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa, 24-2, L T & M I.
16 Warfield, Hull, 21-2, M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Heinau Maru, Rangoon, 20-2, Scindia S N Co.
2 Garbeta Calcutta 20/2 M M & Co.
3 Barjora, P'Gulf, 18-2, M M & Co.
4 Varsova Busrah 20/2 M M and Co.
5 Sydney Maru Kobe 20/2 M M & Co.
6 City of Salford, Karachi 19/2 K Noxon & Co.
9 Nalgora, Colombo 18/2 M M & Co.
10-11 Kohinoor Tuticorin, N F T Morrison & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C R Oostcappelle Malabar Coast, 20/2 Merchant S N Co.
F Nawab, Rangoon, 19-2, T Morrison & Co.
H Padma, Karachi 18/2 S Hassum & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
City of Calcutta, 20-2-31, K N Co.
Clan Macintosh, 17-2-31 J F Co.

FROM OSLO.

Japan, 21-2-31, L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Oran 27-2-31, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia, 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.
Silverpire, 17-2-31, L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gange, 19-2-31, L T Co.
Hilda, 17-2-31 L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha
Shunko Maru, 24-2-21 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 21-2-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield N F M M and Co.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varsova 20-2-31 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia N F, G T Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Salford, NF, J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels N F L Edward Ltd

FOR KOBE.

Sydney Maru NF M M & Co,
Borneo Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Tamatsu Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Hilda N F L T Co.
Zottori Maru N F N Y Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA.

Subadar, NF, M M Co.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla, NF, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, NF, T M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India P and O S Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Warfield M M and Co

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia G T O

FOR HULL.

City of Salford J F Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Sydney Maru M M & Co.
Tamatsu Maru O S Kaisha
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha.
Hilda L T C
Zottori Maru N Y Kaisha

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR BUSREH.

Varsova M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Subadar T M Co.
Kohinoor T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Warfield, 16-2-31.
British Soldier, 16-2-31.
Funimetta, 16-2-31.
Forthbank, 16-2-31.
Janaki, 17-2-31.
Oostcappelle, 17-2-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—5 bales woollen carpets, Grindley & Co.; 2 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.; 8 bales woollen carpets, I Faizulla; 10 bales woollen carpets, H A Amin; 27 bales animal skin, Punjab National Bank Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1,400 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 200 cwts. groundnuts, S M Rajgor & Co.; 7 bales animal skin, D Yakubzadah.

For Istambul:—50 cwts. mendi powder, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

Alexandretta:—55 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Port Said:—20 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—13 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—20 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.

S S Warfield for Havre:—2,000 cwts. linseed, K M Nathoo. 240 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk: 230 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

S S Delhi, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—100 cases aloes; 137 cases glue; 100 cases sulphur; 34 cases bolts and nuts; 58 cases milk cans; 145 cases lamp parts; 40 cases padlocks; 166 cases paper; 33 cases chains; 430 bundles aspen logs; 280 bundles wire; 300 bags potato flour; 3,197 plates spelter; 124 drums chemicals; 42 drums colour.

For Oslo:—4,160 bundles nails; 1,714 bundles paper; 40 cks. chemicals.

From Gothenburg:—3,172 cases paper; 193 cases stoves; 25 cases matches; 228 cases nails; 43 cases hinges; 160 cases chemicals; 51 cases wood tar.

From Antwerp:—3,517 bundles hooks; 230 bundles angles; 638 bundles plates; 190 bundles pins; 191 bundles nails; 260 bundles spikes; 1,474 bundles wire; 230 kgs. lead; 300 bags starch; 2,509 bags tiles; 482 bags bolts and nuts; 1331 bags glassware; 53 drums colour; 274 bags chalk; 681 bundles bars.

From Alexandria:—1702 bales cotton.

S S Rawalpindi, Agents, M M & Co., from London:—57 cases, kinpers; 12 cases meat, 995 bars silver.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION.
Absence Of Support.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Mill Shares opened steady on higher cotton quotations and improved political situation outlook. There was absence of support and prices worked lower on scattered long liquidation. Bombay Dyeing after opening at Rs. 673|- declined to Rs. 666-14 Fazal opened at Rs. 361|- and closed at Rs. 356|14. Pearl opened at Rs. 242|- and closed at Rs. 237|8. Tata Hydros were steady. Bombay Burma Shares opened at Rs. 472|8- and after irregular changes closed at Rs. 472|8. Tata Steel ordinary Shares ruled quiet and closed at Rs. 261. There was a limited business and fluctuations were narrow.

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

100 Ahm. Advance	315
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	166-14
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	253-2
500 Central India P.	445/0
100 Central India	366-4
100 Colaba	106-4
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	71-4
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	356-14
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	128-12
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	350-10
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	137-8
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	26-4
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354/6
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	165
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	127/8
250 Pearl	237-8
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	67-8
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	282-8
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	690
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	72/0
50-25 Central	14-13
£10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1095
500-125 Imperial Contr.	268-12
100-50 India	87-8
5 Union	3-4-0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 Indian	185
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	597-8
100 Katni	151-4
10 Punjab P.	9-14
10 Punjab	8-4
100 Shahabad	146-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	15-14
200,100 Oriental	1625
10 Vulcan	5-8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val. P.	955
1000 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-8XD
50 Bombay Tram	118-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power P.	1055
1000 Tata Power	437-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	805
100 Amritsar Patri	118
100 Central Provin.	87/0
100 Dho. Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	66-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	672-8
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivraipur	13/8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	119-6
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	48-8
30 Tata Steel D.	286-4
75 Tata Steel	26
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	165
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	175
50 Bom. Telephone	42
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-6
125 Bombay Burma Old	472-8
50 Bom. Burma New	172-8
100 Indian Bleaching	108-12
15 Scindia	6-14
3-1/2 per cent Govt. Paper	61-14-6
5 per cent 1945-55 Tax Free	99-12

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS
Bombay Operators And Mills Buying
FARM BOARD SELLING ON EVERY ADVANCE

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 10 to 12 points on higher Liverpool advices and improved further on trade buying. At the advance there was some selling which brought in a relapse of 6 points from the highest level. Later on prices again rallied and closed at a rise of 10 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices closed 10 points higher at 11.05 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market remained closed yesterday.

Presence of large buying orders from Bombay operators for the opening rise of 4 points, otherwise the market was due to open at unchanged prices. Market was quiet but steady throughout the morning. Early in the afternoon there was scattered buying with a scarcity of sellers on good American cables, while late in the session trading was much more active on trade calling. The market closed firm at a rise of 15 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.96 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Indian cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 14 points with May 4.81 and July 4.91d.

Egyptian Sakel prices were quiet and closed 13 to 10 points higher while Uppers gained 7 to 6 points. Alexandria market was easy and Sakel March lost 27 points at 17.50 and February upper declined 17 points to 12.43.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N Y March Highest 10.99 (11-04 a.m.); Lowest 10.93 (1-28 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

"The following is the gist of the cable received from New York regarding the Mill situation and stocks in the United States:—

"Cloth sales past few weeks undoubtedly better than production, buyers showing increased confidence. Mill margins somewhat narrower than a week ago. Mill activity increased slightly. Estimated stock all cotton in all hands 11,702,000 against 8,820,000 last season. Mill situation shows improvement Germany and Great Britain, but has worsened in France."

11-30 a.m.—Liverpool: More Bombay buying, small market.

4-45 p.m.—New York cables: Textiles continue rather active. Market extremely steady; March liquidation, scattered realising and hedging readily taken chiefly by trade. Further gradual advance appears imminent, but hesitate to follow.

9 p.m.— Liverpool: Good trade fixing call sales with shortage of contracts.

Reuter's cable: New York market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and favourable conditions in dry goods trade.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.98; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 215 equal to 4.88. Difference 1.10 points equal to Rs. 40.

New York May (Close) 11.24 equal to 5.62; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 215 equal to 4.38. Difference .74 points equal to Rs. 33.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): May 72, October 63 (American points).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York, dated 17th February:—

Sales of Grey goods continue in excess of production, but spinners' margins have declined."

"Market feels the influence of continued outside buying and would have gone higher but for Farm Board, who are apparently good sellers at any advance."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Reactions transitory. Too many waiting buying opportunity.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

March 4s. 5-3/4d. up 3/4d.
May 4s. 5-3/4d. up 3/4d.
July 4s. 7d. up 5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

March Dols. 70-1/8 unchanged.
May Dols. 69-1/4 unchanged.
July Dols. 66-3/8 up 1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Market closed.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

May 128 —3.
July 137 —2.
September 144 —3.
Market quiet.

Chicago.—"Market advanced on unfavourable weather in the Northwest, Commission Houses buying and higher Cash market but later declined partially on realising. Market closed steady."

Linseed cable (from London):—"Large demand continues for Oil Consumers awakening. American and Continental Crushers buying large quantities afloat and forward. Looks eventually much higher with small setbacks."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 17.

March	10.97 +.12
May	11.24 £.11
July	11.49 +.12
October.	11.76 +.10
December	11.97 +.13
Spot Cotton	11.05 +.10

THE NEW ORLENS MARKET IS CLOSED TO-DAY.

New York, Feb. 17.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	10.97
May	11.24
July	11.49
New York: Noon Call.	
March	10.97
May	11.24
July	11.49

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	33,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

	Opening	Closing
February		5.88 +.15
March	5.79	5.88 +.11
April		5.93 +.11
May	5.89	5.98 +.12
June		6.03 +.11
July	6.00	6.08 +.10
August		6.13 +.10
September		6.16 +.10
October	6.11	6.20 +.11
November		6.24 +.11
December		6.29 +.11
January		6.31 +10.
February		6.35 +.10
Middling Spot		5.96— —

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

	Bales.
Estimate Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple.)	4 58
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.78
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.98
Oomra Good	3.93
Oomra Fully Good	4.13
Oomra Fine	4.33
Bengal Good	3.78
Bengal Fully Good	3.93
Bengal Fine	4.08
Scinde Fully Good	3.93
Scinde Fine	4.08
Scinde Superfine	4.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

March	9.09
May	9.16
July	9.26
September	9.42
October	9.44
November	9.43
January	9.56
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.45

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 17.

Copper Braziers	£58-3/4
Yellow Metal	£45 3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian	
Tin English Ingots	£120-1/4
Brands	£10-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£11

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Feb. 18

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 299 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 13 case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 94 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/14 Highest Rs. 34, Lowest Rs. 33/3/6. Closing Rs. 33/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 30/4, Lowest Rs. 30, Closing Rs. 30/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/3, Highest Rs. 32/6, Lowest Rs. 31/14, Closing Rs. 32/5.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4.
Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 11|16
March.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Bank Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32.
February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 15|16
March.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916.
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 79 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE.
New York—London 4.85 3|4 17th inst.
Shanghai—London Closed 18th inst.
Japan—London 2|0 13|32 17th inst.
London—Paris 123. 90 17th inst.
London—Belgium 34.87 17th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.17 17th inst.
London—Italy 92. 80 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Stady.
Gold £4-4-11 1|2 16th inst.; £4-4-11 1|8 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 1|8 16th inst.: 12 1|8 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 16th inst.: 12 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 16th inst.: 26 1|4 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 21|32 per cent 16th inst.; 2 21|32 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 7|8 per cent 16th inst.; 2 7|8 per cent 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. No special feature. Very little doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73-10.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/8.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95|5.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92|12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99|11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99|10.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104|5.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 38|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-69 Rs. 101-2.

Forward Rates:—5th March settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 61-14-0 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99-11-0.

Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3 months 2 21|32 per cent: 21|32 per cent.
6 months 2 7|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One, three, six months 5-1|2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In good demand.

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

MILITANT HOLDERS OF AMERICAN COTTON

—:o:—

Will Co-ops Take Up Dockets?

HEAVY SPECULATIVE BUYING IN BOMBAY

Indian Mills Buying Freely Contracts And Actual

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

The present rise is said to have corrected the relative prices of various cottons in various markets. The improvement from Saturday to Saturday (7 to 14 Feb.) shows a rise of 24 points at New York, 21 points at Liverpool and Rs. 15/8 in Bombay. The following weekly report issued by Messr. Langley and Co. dated 16th inst., throws light on the various aspects of the present situation.

AMERICANS.

Since last we wrote, the adjustment in values has continued and prices are again roughly a quarter of a cent higher in New York, while Liverpool has improved some twenty points. The latter market has been influenced favourably by a settlement of the Lancashire Textile Dispute and the Mills are due to reopen to-day. For some months Liverpool has been below importing parity with America and an upward movement on a larger scale than New York was inevitable.

The U. S. Mills consumption figure for January was issued at 454,000 bales comparing with 406,00 bales in December and showed an improvement resulting from an increase in the number of working spindles. Cable and mail advices from America all have drawn attention to a very distinct improvement in the enquiry for the manufactured article while a broadening in the enquiry for spot cotton is also reported. We are advised that the large premiums ahead in the American markets have militated in favour of a stiffer attitude on the part of holders who in many cases are not sellers except at a basis commensurate with that to be obtained by carrying the cotton. The near approach of the due date of the March contracts has caused a considerable amount of liquidation by those anxious to avoid tenders and a certain amount of anxiety is felt as to whether or not the Co-operatives will take up dockets or transfer to the more distant position.

At the moments, the market appears to be in a hesitant state. On the one hand, the improved demand on the spot, the comparative shortage of contracts and the firmness of most outside growths, are restraining selling, while on the other, it is felt that any further advance may undo any good the acreage reduction campaign has done. There is still a general feeling that the reduction will not be more than 10 per cent to 12 per cent and this is causing a general withholding of a real broadening in the trade demand.

While we consider the situation does not justify any substantial advance at the moment, it appears to us that the possibility of any but small natural reactions is a remote one and we continue to advise purchases in all easy markets in anticipation of a continuation of the recent slow and steady appreciation in values.

BOMBAY.

Further heavy speculative buying by bazaar operators and option dealers, combined with a better demand for contracts from Exporters, has led to very firm markets during the week, which has resulted in a further slight narrowing of our parity with Americans. Great hopes are centred around the impending interview of Mr. Gandhi with the Viceroy, and local values have gone a long way towards discounting a satisfactory outcome thereof. The export demand has been restricted by the rapid advance and the market has a somewhat overbought appearance. The much better enquiry for yarn and cloth has brought the Indian Mills in as buyers of contracts and actual, and the feeling generally is much more optimistic. While the statistical position is too strong to allow of any material setback, we prefer to confine purchases to the Home markets.

IN THE VICEREGAL GARDEN.

A NURSE AND HER CHARGES.

Nurse:—"Where have you been children?"
Ordinances:—"What a fine haul we had, Nurse. We have been fi shing".

A day for bathers: Pilgrims having a dip at Chowpatty on Mahashivratri day.

PLANS FOR INTENSIVE BOYCOTT

Dr. Syed Mahmud's Proposals

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress has issued the following statement:—

It is just a year that the Indian National Congress at its session at Lahore adopted the creed of Independence and resolved to take effective steps to achieve it, and within this short period the country has made considerable progress towards the attainment of the goal. Among the methods adopted for attaining this object has been the boycott of foreign cloth through khadi. In this direction a signal success has already been achieved as is indicated by the figures of imports of foreign cloth into India. With the rest of the nation, the merchants, traders, manufacturers and handloom weavers have all shown determination and courage and undergone considerable sacrifices for which they deserve congratulations.

WHAT IS SWADESHI CLOTH.

It has been found however that in bringing about a boycott of foreign cloth Congress Committee and Boycott Committee and other organisations with similar objects have not always followed the same course of action and this has resulted in distinctions and discrimination detrimental to the complete success of the movement. With a view to prevent deception on the consumers and non-Swadeshi cloth being passed as Swadeshi, and to ensure smooth work and proper understanding between manufacturers, cloth merchants, Boycott Committee and picketing organisations, and with a view to bring about uniformity and co-ordination in definitions, principles and procedure adopted by different provincial organisations all working under the authority of the Congress and for the purpose of making the boycott of of foreign cloth complete and picketing of foreign cloth effective, it is considered desirable to lay down the following definitions and rules and it is hoped that all Congress and other bodies interested in and working for the boycott will act in accordance with them:—

(1) No cloth should be used in India which is not:

(a) Khadi i.e. handspun and handwoven cloth certified by the All-India Spinner's Association as genuine; or

(b) Swadeshi i.e. cloth made in India in which no foreign yarn of any kind whatsoever—cotton silk, artificial silk, wool, gold thread, etc. or yarn made in mills on the boycott list either in the body of borders or embroidery is used.

Preference should, in all cases however, be given to khadi.

(2) All cloth coming under any of the following categories should be boycotted:—

(a) Foreign cloth or whatsoever description made from cotton, real or artificial silk, wool, brocades, laces as well as other articles used in wearing apparel such as hosiery, caps, vests towels, etc.

In this connection it should be emphasised that any agreement or arrangement with merchants and traders whereby sale of such cloth is permitted under any circumstances is opposed to the clear resolutions of the Working Committee and has to be disregarded, and all subordinate committees are prohibited from entering into such agreements.

(b) Cloth made in India but from foreign thread or yarn whether of cotton, real or artificial silk or wool, etc. or from yarn made in mills on boycott list.

(c) Cloth made without foreign or boycotted yarn or thread but manufactured by concerns listed under 4 (c) below.

(3) Similarly a boycott of foreign yarn should also be effected and for that purpose no yarn whether of cotton, silk, artificial silk or wool or any other fibre which is not either handspun or spun in Indian mills classed under 4 (b) should be sold or purchased.

(4) Lists have been prepared and are being circulated by the all India Congress Committee of:

(a) Khadi Bhandars certified by the A. I. S. A. as selling genuine khadi.

(b) "Swadeshi and non-Swadeshi mills" in India whose goods are not to be boycotted as a result of their having undertaken to conform to the national requirements.

(c) Swadeshi and non-Swadeshi mills in India who have not given the required undertaking and whose goods are therefore to be treated on the same footing as foreign goods.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST INDIAN OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

The second annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Port Trust Indian Officers Association was held at 5-45 p.m. on the 12th instant in the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Hall, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate. 54 members were present. Mr. J. F. Pereira, the President of the Association in moving the adoption of the annual report and accounts referred to the salient activities of the Association during the past year and said that the successful working of the Association and the sound state of its finances was due to the hearty co-operation he had received from all the members of the Committee. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The following Committee of Management was then unanimously elected:—

President, Mr. B. C. Durant; Vice-President, Dr. F. D. Bana; Hon. Secretary, Mr. K. J. Kail; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. S. Raghunathan; Members of the Committee, Messrs. J. F. Pereira, P. E. Vajifdar, and S. H. Mehta; Hon. Auditor, Mr. A. M. Shaikh.

The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring Committee and the Hon. Auditor. A social gathering followed.

Subhas Bose Still Suffering

AFFECTED LIMB TO BE X-RAYED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Mayor Subhas Chandra Bose, who is now serving a term of imprisonment in Alipore Central Jail, is still suffering from the effects of lathis blows received on Independence Day. His right wrist continues swollen and Mr Bose is unable to use his right hand. To ascertain whether it is a case of fracture it has been officially decided to X-ray the affected limb shortly. —A.P.

TWENTY CHILDREN INJURED

—:o:—

Terrible Motor Accident At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

Elgin Road, Allahabad, was the scene of a serious motor accident this morning, when a motor bus full of girls of the Jagat Tarni School was almost smashed to matchwood, as a result of a collision with another car. Nearly twenty children were injured, some of them seriously. They were taken immediately to hospital.—A. P.

TRUTH ABOUT SUBHAS BOSE'S ARREST

—:o:—

A. B. Patrika's Editor Explains

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

In connection with certain allegations made by the Home Member against Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose in the Bengal Council and the reply of Dr. B. C. Roy, Sjt. Tushar Kanti Ghose, editor of the "Amrita Pazar Patrika" in a statement to the press says "I owe it to myself and the public as an intermediary to give the truthful statement of what happened on January 25th at 2 p. m. The Commissioner of Police asked me on the phone to put him in personal touch with Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose. He wanted to see Sjt. Bose at his home. He explained that the Viceroy had just issued orders for the release of the Congress leaders and the withdrawal of the ban on the Congress Working Committee in view of the changed situation. He said that he was most anxious to avoid the clash between the police and the demonstrators. I suggested to him that the prohibition order might be withdrawn to which he replied that there were obvious difficulties. I expressed my unwillingness to interfere in the matter. It was however pressed on me that I was an editor of an influential and non-party paper. He had approached me for this small service to help to bring about the peaceful atmosphere. Eventually I agreed being impressed further by the consideration that we had information at that time that the general amnesty would follow.

WITHDRAW OR IGNORE.

It was this consideration, which weighed with me. I was to let him know the time, which would be convenient for Sjt. Bose for interview. I then talked on the phone with Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Sjt. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar and Subhas Bose. Sjt. Bose wanted to consider the matter further, and at his suggestion an informal conference took place at the Hindustan Buildings, at which Sjts. Subhas Bose, Kiran Sankar Roy and Nalini Ranjan Sarkar were present. I was also present at the request of Sjt. Bose. Dr. Roy came in later. A discussion took place in the course of which Sjt. Bose suggested that the Police Commissioner should either withdraw his order or ignore its breach, in view of the changed situation. It was further discused what would happen if the Commissioner disagreed. Sjt. K. S. Roy suggested that in that case, preventive arrests should be made, and he named himself Sjts. Subhas Bhose, Purna Das and Purshotam Roy for arrest. The arrests were to be effected at the respective houses of the gentlemen early next morning (26th ultimo) and they were to be released in the evening. Dr. B. C. Roy came in now and heard the suggested arrangement. Report just then came that the orders had been issued for the release of Congress leaders. Dr. Roy proposed that in view of what had happened, he should speak to Pandit Motilal and try to persuade him to withdraw the demonstrations. He said that he was leaving for Allahabad that evening, and would inform Sjt. N. R. Sarkar or me about the decision of Panditji, by 11 a. m. next day (26th ultimo) and he suggested that the Commissioner might stay arrests till 12 noon. I was told that in view of the arrangement made, it was unneccessary for the Commissioner to meet Mr. Bose, and that it would be enough if I only informed the Commissioner of the arrangement made. I informed the Police Commissioner accordingly and he accepted the arrangement as satisfactory. I communicated by phone the Commissioner's acceptance to Dr. Roy and others."

NO MESSAGE FROM ALLAHADBAD.

Next day, howevr, no message came from Dr. Roy up to 11 a. m. and Sjt. N. R. Sarkar suggested that he should try to ring up Dr. Roy at Allahabad and asked me to request the Commissioner to defer arrests till 1 p. m. Accordingly I phoned the Commissioner, who agreed at 1 p. m. I was told by Sjt. Sarkar on the phone that he could not get connection with Allahabad and so the Commissioner might now effect the arrests. He at the same time informed me that every one was at home except Sjt. Bose, who had just then gone to the Corporation. I informed the Commissioner of this, and what followed is public property. I would now point out some of the inaccuracies in Dr. Roy's statement. I never went to Dr. Roy's house and the statement that I told him that I had gone to see Sjt. Subhas Bose is also incorrect. My conscience is clear that I did nothing wrong. In spite of my unwillingness I allowed myself to be dragged into this affair. I honestly believed that peace was coming."—A. P. Special.

WOMEN MARCH TO U. P. COUNCIL

—:o:—

Elaborate Police Precautions

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST TREATMENT OF POLITICALS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 17.

There was some excitement in the city this morning when news got currency that a procession of lady volunteers was going to the Council Chamber to bring to the notice of the members, the treatment of political prisoners at Lucknow camp jail.

Mrs. Mittra, as president of the National League of Women, issued a circular letter to the non-official members of the Council, which stated inter alia that they had entered the Council against the expressed wishes of the people, whom they were supposed to represent at a time when hundreds and thousands of India's peerless heroes, men and women preferred to go to jail.

At the time of election the Council entrants had expressed many pious and ambitious promises that they would fight the Bureaucracy from inside the Legislatures, that they would serve the country in their own way. Inspite of these glorious promises, hundreds of heads had been broken and thousands had been incarcerated and subjected to untold hardships right under their nose in the Lucknow camp jail. The prisoners are being starved, beaten and made to suffer from severe cold without adequate covering. Only two unserviceable blankets being given to them as protection.

Since the Council members had failed to play their promised part, she urges them to resign immediately.

ELABORATE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Very elaborate police arrangements were made at the Council Chamber to-day. Lorry loads of policemen with regulation lathies being brought from the police lines, in addition to a large force which is usually kept on duty at the Council Chamber. It was apprehended that there would be some trouble, but fortunately the Council adjourned after a very brief sitting, long before Mrs. Cittra with her volunteers appeared at the gate. A procession of ladies went to the Councillor's quarters and returned, but nothing untoward happened.

It is very likely that the motion for the adjournment of the House will be made to-morrow, regarding the treatment of "C" class prisoners at the New Lucknow camp jail.—A. P. Special.

Clash Between Police And Village Mob

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Feb. 17.

A clash occurred in village Rohlea, Partabgarh District, between the Police and a village mob collected there in connection with a no-tax meeting. The Police arrested one person addressing the meeting, whereupon the mob attacked the police party, injuring the Police Inspector, Station Officer and several constables. The Station Officer's injuries are reported to be serious. The police fired on the mob and retreated to the railway station nearby. One police gun is reported to be missing.—A. P.

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